The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
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The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. WM. BALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. J. B. RUNDLE, *Murrurundi;* MR. W. H. MORTIMER, *Port Phillip;* MR. WM. B. RHODES, *Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of the Proprietors,* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.*

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, AND BETWEEN LAUNCESTON AND MELBOURNE.

ALTERATION IN THE ROUTE OF THE STEAM SHIP "SHAMROCK," AND STATED DAY OF SAILING.

WITH a view to the better and more certain accommodation of the public, the *SHAMROCK* will hereafter call at Melbourne in returning from Launceston; and after the 1st March will leave Sydney on the 1st day of every month. The appointments from and after that date will be as follow, viz.:—

WILL SAIL FROM—
Sydney for the Southward on the 1st
Boyd and Eden for ditto about the 3rd
Melbourne for Launceston about the 8th
Launceston for Melbourne about the 13th
Melbourne for Sydney about the 17th
Eden and Boyd for ditto about the 20th—of every month;

WILL ARRIVE AT—
Boyd and Eden from Sydney about the 3rd
Melbourne from ditto about the 6th
Launceston from ditto about the 10th
Melbourne from Launceston about the 15th
Boyd and Eden from the Southward about the 20th
Sydney from ditto about the 22nd—of every month.

N.B.—When the month begins on a Sunday she will leave Sydney on the 2nd.

The following will be the new fares and freights consequent on the alteration.

FROM LAUNCESTON TO MELBOURNE.
Fares, exclusive of provisions: Cabin, £4, Steerage, £1.
Freights: Dead weight and measurement, 20s. per ton. Grain—Wheat, 5d., oats. 4d. per bushel; horses—for one, £3, for more, £2 10s. each.

FROM MELBOURNE TO SYDNEY.
Fares, including provisions: Cabin, £8, Steerage, £4.

JAS. PATERSON, Secretary.
Hunter River Wharf, 1644

STEAM TO PORT PHILLIP AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE Iron Steam-ship *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, commander, will leave Sydney for Melbourne and Launceston, calling at Twofold Bay, on Tuesday, the 3rd February, at 5 o'clock (afternoon) precisely.

Goods will require to be alongside, accompanied with the Custom House entries, by 12 o'clock on the day of sailing; and passengers will please leave their names at the Wharf by same hour, for clearance at the Water Police.

N. B.—The Shamrock will call at Melbourne in returning from Launceston.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
Hunter River Wharf, January 29. 1906

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION STEAM EXCURSION.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARY SHIP *JOHN WILLIAMS.*

THE COMMITTEE of the above-named Society beg to inform the friends of seamen that they have engaged a powerful steamer, and made such other arrangements as are necessary for a pleasure trip, in aid of the funds of the Mariners' Church, on Tuesday next, the 3rd proximo; when they purpose towing the Missionary Ship *John Williams* to the Heads.

The steamer will leave the Circular Wharf at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Tickets 3s. each, may be had of F. Mitchell, Esq., Lower George-street; W. A. Dobson, next door to the Commercial Bank; or

P. R. HOLDSWORTH, Honorary Secretary.
1787

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SCHOONER "WILLIAM."

AT the request of several of the shippers, the departure of the *William* will be postponed until Saturday next. 1778

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE barque *GOLDEN FLEECE* will leave the Union Wharf on Saturday, the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

1518 WILLIAM WEBB.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE Packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth*, Captain Pockley, sails on Saturday, the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 468, George-street. 1399

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT

TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine fast sailing barque *REGIA*, A1 twelve years. Has superior and roomy accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Morrison on board, at the Circular Wharf, to

GEORGE THORNE, Lower George-street,
OR TO
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, 468, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

LOADING AT THE CIRCULAR WHARF.

THE fine new Brigantine *JOHN BULL*, Captain Brown, will sail on SATURDAY, the 31st instant. For Freight or Passage apply on board; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office,
1128 468, George-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE FINE SHIP *JOHN WOODALL*, 340 tons, J Lawton, commander, has only room disengaged for 30 or 40 head of cattle and 400 sheep. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; to

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO., or to
J. B. METCALFE.
January 28. 1731

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

LOADING AT THE FLOUR COMPANY'S WHARF.

THE FINE NEW BRIG *DANIEL WATSON* will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or to

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
1590 Harrington-street.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA ADELAIDE AND CEYLON.

THE first-class clipper Brig *PHANTOM*, 260 tons, Captain F. B. Chilcott, will leave Sydney on the 6th of February. For freight or passage apply to Lyall, Scott, and Co.; or to the Captain, on board.

January 20. 1292

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL IN ALL THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

THE RIVER-BUILT SHIP *EWERETTA*, A 1, Benjamin Darley, commander. This vessel has taken on board all her dead weight, and is now loading off Botts's Wharf, the greater part of her wool being ready for shipment. Her accommodations for cabin passengers are very superior.

For light freight only, or for passage, apply to Captain Darley, on board; or to

1572 WILLIAM C. BOTTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL IN THE EARLY PART OF FEBRUARY.

THE first-class British-built ship *EQUESTRIAN*, 800 tons register, J. L. Spence, Commander. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to

1702 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

TO SAIL WITH ALL DISPATCH,

THE fine first-class Brig *ELIZA KINCAID*, James M'Wherter, commander—has room for a few bales of wool or light freight only.

Apply to
861 DONALDSON AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE SHIP *RATCLIFF*, A1, 740 tons, James Gilbert, commander,—has one cabin in the poop disengaged. Carries an experienced Surgeon. Immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
January 29. 1773

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing first-class brig *AMELIA*, 237 tons register, J. Teasdell, commander. Has now a great portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about the 14th February. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
OR, TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
January 24. 1615

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-class barque *TROPIC*, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander, has now the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 7th February. Has superior accommodations for passengers; apply to

FLOWER SALTING, AND CO.,
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
January 24. 1614

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class British built barque *MIDLOTHIAN*, 414 tons register, George Morrison, commander, is now discharging her cargo, and will be ready to receive wool in a fortnight.

Apply to Captain Morrison, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

ROBERT HOW AND CO.
Sydney, 24th January. 1496

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast sailing first class barque *ANGELINA*, 433 tons, Edward Goldsmith, Commander.

Having the principal part of her cargo on board will sail about the 10th February. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for both cabin and steerage, apply to Captain Goldsmith, on board, or to

1379 R. TOWNS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO FOLLOW THE "ANGELINA."

THE well-knowing fast sailing A1 barque *KINNEAR*, 370 tons, W. Veale commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Captain Veale, on board; or to

1378 R. TOWNS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Barque *MARY AND ANN* will sail on Sunday, the 1st of February. Has room for two cabin passengers. Apply on board; to

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.;
or to
J. B. METCALFE.
January 29. 1767

FOR HULL DIRECT.

THE first-class British-built Barque *DUBLIN*, R. S. Wakefield, Commander, will sail the first week in March. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or to

3037 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE SHIP *GENERAL HEWITT*, 961 tons, o.m. John Hart, commander, will sail the early part of April.

For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

1594 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A1 Isle of Wight built Ship *GARLAND GROVE*, 483 tons, newly coppered in Liverpool. Apply to the commander, J. Robson, on board; or to

BUCHANAN AND CO.,
1114 Lyons's-buildings.

THE "WILL WATCH."

THE undersigned desires to retire from business, and offers the above named vessel for sale. For particulars apply at the Wharf Office.

1882 THOMAS HYNDES

FOR SALE,

THE A 1, new fast-sailing Schooner *SPEC*, 175 tons register, well fastened and built at Cochin of the best teak, in 1844. She is well adapted for the colonial trade, or for a whaler, and is only offered for sale from being too small for the owner's purposes. She is now lying alongside Campbell's Wharf discharging inward cargo. Early application to Captain Dyce, sole owner, on board; or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.
Sydney, January 28 1709

FOR SALE,

A DINGY, about eleven feet long, nearly new, and copper fastened, with oars and rudder complete.

Apply at Mr. Blackman's, 489, George-street. 1872

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 28th January, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 5th of February proximo, at noon, for the conveyance to England of a detachment, consisting of about the numbers undermentioned, viz.:—

2 Officers
28 Men
7 Women
33 Children

The Tender considered the most eligible for the public service will be accepted. The conditions of agreement and other particulars may be learned on application at this office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
1783 Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Sydney,
23rd December, 1844.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed, and *in duplicate*, marked "*Tenders for Bills.*"

T. W RAMSAY,
557 Dep. Com. Gen.

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney hereby give notice that a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, for the half-year ending 31st December last, has been declared, and that the same will be payable to the Proprietors on and after the 1st day of February next.

L. DUGUID, Managing Director.
Commercial Bank, Sydney,
20th January, 1846. 1312

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 20s. per share has been declared for the half-year ending the 31st December last; and that the same will be payable to the shareholders on and after Monday, the 2nd day of February next.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
Hunter River Wharf,
Sydney, 26th January. 1600

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC Meeting of the Stockholders and others so interested, will be held at the rooms of Mr. Samuel Lyons, at three o'clock, P.M., on Saturday next, (to-morrow), for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of offering to Mr. Archibald Boyd some mark of their gratitude to that gentleman for his unwearied exertions in advocating the squatting interests.
1860

A SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Members of the Hebrew Congregation will take place, at the Synagogue Chambers, York-street, on Wednesday, the 4th February, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of submitting to them a letter received by the President from the Rev. Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire.

By order of the President,
EMANUEL CRABB,
1673 Secretary.

OFFICES

OF THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON,

AND

THE PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALCUTTA.

No. 555. GEORGE-STREET,
Next door to the Bank of Australasia.

FOR the convenience of the public, the business of the Sydney branches of these Companies has been removed from the counting-house of the undersigned at Campbell's Wharf, to the above centrical premises, where it will henceforth be carried on by them under the management of Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Accountant.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
1782 Agents.

FOR SALE,

A BRILLIANT TONED CABINET PIANOFORTE. The undersigned can confidently recommend the above as a sound good instrument. It will be sold a bargain.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
Hunt's Buildings,
1858 Jamison-street.

NOTICE.

THE "*Letter from the Stockholders of New South Wales, to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the proposed Waste Lands in Australia Bill,*" lies for signature at Mr. Lyons's Auction Rooms, George-street. 1805

No. 46—66.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, January 27.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office till Saturday next, the 31st instant, at noon, for putting all the Fountains in the City, exclusive of those at Hyde Park, the Dockyard, and Soldiers' Point, into a thorough state of repair, and keeping them so for twelve months. Separate tenders will be required for putting the fountains in repair, and for keeping them so for twelve months. The specification may be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor. Security will be required for the due performance of the work, which must be done to the satisfaction of the City Surveyor.

JOHN RAE,
1725 Town Clerk.

LITERATURE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, *REES'S CYCLOPÆDIA*, (complete) consisting of 39 volumes text, and six volumes of the plates; very handsomely half-bound in Russian leather, and in excellent condition. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Kern and Mader, stationers, Hunter-street, Sydney.

January 28. 1722

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Just received, ex Golden Spring.

COLLINS'S Teacher's Companion
Neill's Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden
Petzholdt's Lectures to Farmers on Agricultural Chemistry
Keble's Christian Year, *morocco* and *cloth*
Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, for 1845
Butler's Lives of the Saints, 2 vols.
Hume and Smollett's England, complete in 1 vol.
Berens's Fifty-two Village Sermons
Standard Novels—Cecil, Richard Savage, and Prairie—Bird
Wordsworth's Poems, *calf*
Tough Yarns, and Land and Sea Tales, by the Old Sailor
Scenes from the Life of Edward Lascelles
Stafford's History of Music
Wilderspin's Early Discipline Illustrated
Burgess's (Bishop St. David's) Hebrew Elements and Rudiments
Rollin's Ancient History, 6 vols., 8vo., *calf* and *cloth*
Mitchell's Popular Encyclopædia, *calf* and *cloth*
Newton on the Prophecies, *calf* and *cloth*
Brown's Bible, with plates, 4to., *calf*
Henry's Bible, 2 vols., 4to., *morocco*, with plates
Morison's Family Prayers, *morocco* and cloth
Family Worship, selected from the writings of 180 Ministers of the Church of Scotland
Illustrated London News, 5 vols., cloth gilt
Punch, 7 vols., 4to., cloth
The Gardener and Practical Florist, 3 vols., with Illustrations
Tracts for the Times, 6 vols.
Davy's Cottage Sermons, 2 vols., half-bound
Federici Lexicon Græco Latinum, 4to., *cheap*
Farmer of Inglewood Forest
Romance of the Forest
Diprose's Royal Song Book
——— Modern ditto
——— Comic ditto
Gillies's History of Greece, 8 vols.
Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine
——— on the Diseases of Females
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols.
British Pulpit, 6 vols., *reduced price*
Warden on Revealed Religion
Booth's Analytical Dictionary, *cheap*
Southey's Peninsular War, *very cheap*
Faber's Apostolicity of Trinitarianism, 2 vols.
The New Library of Useful Knowledge, comprising—Domestic Brewing, Kitchen Gardener, Domestic Animals, Flower Gardener, the Horse, Study of Botany, Steam Engine, Fruit Gardener, Farm and the Garden, Mother's Medical Adviser, Domestic Medicine
The Works of Edmund Spenser
Well's Geography of the New Testament
Tillotson's Works, 11 vols, 8vo., *cheap*
Huber on the Management of Bees
Potter on Church Government
Morning Exercises at Cripplegate, 6 vols.
Parkes's Elementary Treatise on Chemistry
Williams's Christian Preacher
Hancock's Flute Preceptor
Henry's Singing Preceptor
Macgowan's Works, 2 vols., 8vo
Supplement to Ure's Dictionary of Arts
The Horse, by Youatt, new edition
Nesbit's Introduction to Parsing
Masterman Ready, by Marryatt, vols. 2 and 3
Loudon's Villa, Farm, and Cottage Architecture
Dora Melder, a Tale of Alsace
Bishop Hurd's Works, complete, in 10 vols., *cheap*
Fulton's Johnson's Dictionary, improved
Bibles, octavo and quarto, in morocco, plain and elegant
Church Services and Prayer Books, *roan* and *morocco*, in cases
Bibles and Testaments, with Scotch Psalms
Conversation Cards.

Tunbridge Colour Boxes
Mordan's Pen-holders
Patent Pen-holders, in ivory, ebony, bone, &c.
Albums and Manuscript Books
Ivory and Skin Tablets and Memorandum Books
De la Rue and Reynold's superior gold-back enamelled Cards
Camel-hair, Miniature, Artist's, Writer's Fitch, and Sable Pencils
Patent Wafers, in ounce packets
Crow Quills and Pens, Swan Quills
Bone and peg Chessmen
Bone and Ivory Counters and Whist Markers
Lady's Companions, Initial and Motto Seals, Motto and Device Wafers
An extensive assortment of superfine Note Papers, (of all sizes), plain, ivory, cream, wove, bordered, lace, enchased, and embossed
Envelopes, of all sizes, in boxes or single packets
Handsome illuminated Stationery Cabinets, fitted, bound in morocco
Ackermann's and Reeve's Colours and Drawing Materials.

W. A. COLMAN,
Bookseller and Stationer.
485, George-street,
Opposite the Barrack GATE. 1856

COPYING INK AND PAPER.

A SMALL Lot of Shaw's Copying INK
Arnold's Copying Ink, and Copying Paper,

On Sale by
W. A. COLMAN,
Bookseller and Stationer.
485, George-street. 1857

NEW MUSIC,

Ex "GENERAL HEWITT."

W. FORD has received by the above vessel, which will be landed in a day or two, a large and very choice selection of the newest and most popular music, consisting of Songs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Marches, Scotch Songs, Polkas, Pianoforte Music by Valentine, Herz, Hunten, Chalieu, Czerny, Beethoven, Burgmuller, Durvernay, Plachy, &c.; Studies and Instruction Books for the Pianoforte, Music from the Operas of the *Enchantress, Daughter of St. Mark*, and the *Bohemian Girl.*

ALSO,

The splendid Musical Annual, entitled the Queen's Boudoir, beautifully embellished.

This Music is selected by one of the first houses in London, and the titles of most of them beautifully emblazoned with gold, or otherwise illuminated with superior lithographs.

OPERAS COMPLETE.

DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK, AND ACIS AND GALATEA.

N.B.—W. F. has received advice of another shipment to arrive, per *Sydney*, November Post Office Packet, which will contain the latest novelties in the musical world, and a New Opera, by LODER, rehearsing when the *General Hewitt* sailed.

554, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia. 1885

JUST RECEIVED, EX "MIDLOTHIAN."

600 PIECES OF MUSIC,

CONSISTING of choice selections from the Operas of—
The Enchantress
Daughter of St. Mark
Bohemian Girl
L'Elisis D'Amere
Brides of Venice, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Songs, Duets, Quadrilles, Polkas, and Waltzes, by the most celebrated composers.

J. T. AND A. GROCOTT,
1908 470, George-street.

ARGYLE STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT,

GOULBURN.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES beg to apprise the settlers and stockholders of the southern districts, that the above establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to receive sheep and cattle intended for rendering to any extent.

Charges same as last season.

	s.	d.	
Cattle............	5	0	per head.
Sheep............	0	6	each.

The greatest care will be taken in packing the tallow for exportation, they are determined no packages shall be used that will in any way injure the quality of the tallow, or allow leakage.

Casks will be charged at cost price, warranted sound, and bear the brand of the establishment.

The highest price given for tallow, hides, and sheepskins, or the same will be taken in payment at market prices. 1414

J. J. ASHE begs to inform his numerous friends in particular, and the residents of Bathurst and the surrounding districts, that he intends holding Monthly Sales, to be held on the second Friday in each month, at Arthur's Inn, in the town of Bathurst, when he will be ready to submit for sale such property as may be intrusted to him for that purpose, whether cattle, horse stock, agricultural implements, furniture, or merchandise. The first of these periodical sales will be held at the above named inn on Friday, the 13th proximo, when he will submit for public competition from thirty to forty head of mixed cattle, and amongst them quiet dairy cows; and from twelve to sixteen head of horse stock, some of which are useful colts, 2, 3, and 4 years old, and all these have been handled for the purpose.

J. J. A. begs leave also to intimate that he will be at all times ready to call special sales of property; in such cases he would recommend to the parties interested to give him six or eight days previous notice to afford him an opportunity of making the matter public by circulating notices in the towns of Bathurst and Kelso, and the surrounding neighbourhood. 1410

ROYAL MAIL.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT TRAVELLING TO GOULBURN, YASS, AND PORT PHILLIP, FROM THE 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.

FOR the convenience of the Public, the above mail will be despatched from Goulburn every Monday and Thursday mornings, at 4 o'clock, thereby avoiding night travelling, and arrive in Sydney at the usual hour.

REDUCED FARES:—

	£	s.	d.
From Sydney to Yass....	2	4	0
,, Ditto to Goulburn....	1	4	0
,, Ditto to Berrima		14	0

Booking Office, at the Talbot Inn, George-street.

1868 JOHN HURLEY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTY, FASHION, AND ECONOMY IN DRESS, COMBINED IN THEIR FULLEST EXTENT, AT COMMERCE HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK, 442, *George-street.*

DAWSON AND THOMPSON hasten to inform their friends and the public, that they have just completed arrangements with a *first-rate cutter*, and will commence the Tailoring Department, this day (Tuesday), 27th January.

From the many applications made during the past week, the proprietors of Commerce House are convinced that a large tailoring business may be done, to secure which they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting in price, quality, or style, that is calculated to yield entire satisfaction to all who may honour this establishment with their orders.

Gentlemen requiring garments made to order, will please bear in mind that the advantages possessed by the proprietors of Commerce House are far greater than many others, having purchased a large stock of woollen cloths, and resolved to do business at the very ebb of low prices; they do say, and that without any colouring or exaggeration, that no house, whatever may be its pretensions, shall surpass them.

D. and T. feel grateful for the highly distinguished and liberal patronage bestowed on their establishment during the past week, which stimulates to still greater exertion to maintain, and even further extend, the reputation Commerce House is already acquiring for the superior quality and extreme good value of its stock; and they would again pledge themselves that no effort or expense shall be spared that will enable the proprietors of Commerce House to complete any orders with which they may be favoured, in the most expeditious manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

1674 DAWSON AND THOMPSON.

TO TAILORS AND BUYERS OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

DAWSON AND THOMPSON have just opened a large assortment of the above, consisting of broadcloths, fancy doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, &c., which they are prepared to offer at astonishing low prices.

Wanted a number of Shirt-makers.

Commerce House,
1487 442, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.

NOW LANDING EX "GENERAL HEWITT," AND "GOLDEN SPRING,"

And on Sale by private contract, at the Stores of the undersigned:

GOTHA, Polka, Poland, Heidelberg, Friedenstein, Queen's style, black, white, and silver crossover, diamond, and ring, Madda, and chintz prints
Lilac and cambric plates
Fancy figured Alpacha cloths
6-4 fine black Cobourgh cloth
6-4 Orleans cloth, black and coloured
6-4 Ombre de cachmeres
8 4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Witney blankets
Fine real Welsh flannel
Stout imitation ditto ditto
Patent Lancashire ditto
Superfine Saxony ditto
White serge and saddlers' flannel
Coloured and white roll jacconets
Crimson, pink, blue, and green furniture linings
Primrose, slate, drab, and black silesias
5-4 stout blue chambrays
Chintz spun corahs
British silk corahs—Wellesley, Gotha, Heidelberg, Friedenstein, Himingsan, and Frankfort patterns
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 bleached and unbleached diaper rugs
11-4, and 12-4 mingled, printed, fancy, and full chintz counterpanes
Stout super super super and extra stout 4-4 and 80 inch grey sheetings
5-4 stout blue and white cotton checks
3-4 thorn-resister drab moleskins
Regatta striped shirtings
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 navy blue and orange prints
5-4 super lilac plate prints
Silk style, and fancy printed cotton handkerchiefs
Stout twilled Scotch regatta shirting
Extra stout cotton tick
32-inch stout blue woollen serge
Wigan sheeting
3-4 fancy Gala plaid
6-4 fancy Gotha, Poland, Cerito, Friedenstein, plaid
3-4 shepherd, and 5-4 fancy plaid
Black silk, bandanna, Brussels, satin and ducape handkerchiefs
Coloured silk and brocade silk handkerchiefs
Children's white cotton, merino lambs wool, scarlet, worsted, and tartan socks
Women's white and black cotton hose
Black worsted, black and pearl silk hose
Men's brown and coloured half hose
Ditto white merino and lamb's wool vests and pantaloon drawers
Ditto grey and white lamb's wool half hose
Women's white and drab satteen stays
An assortment of lace goods, sewed muslins
Habits, black, white, and coloured lace gloves and mitts
Habits, black, white, and coloured silk gloves
Habits, white, straw, and coloured French kid gloves
Men's ditto ditto ditto
A splendid assortment of ribbons
A large assortment of every description of haberdashery
Men's white longcloth shirts, linen fronts, collars, and wristbands
Early and Smith's slops, consisting of moleskin trousers, tape seams and double stitched, stout full-sized stripe cotton shirts, regatta extra sized and strapped
Gambroon and fancy plaid shooting coats, pilot, Chesterfield and Taglioni coats
Blue Guernsey shirts

R. FAWCETT,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
481, George-street.
January 30. 1868

GRINDERY.

THOMAS PEATE, 468, George-street, next to Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms, is now landing, ex *Midlothian*, a large investment of the above, and of the

RIGHT SORT,

his up country friends will please to observe this, and be in time.

N. B. A large stock of Boots and Shoes.
Sydney, January 29. 1865

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

AT THE STORES of the undersigned, ex late arrivals

One bale	26	inch grey domestics		
Three bales	32	inch		,,
Two ,,	40	,,		,,
Three ,,	30	,, stout		,,
One bale	27	,,	,,	,,
One ,,	29	,,	,,	,,
Two bales	36	,,	,,	,,
One bale	40	,,	,,	,,
Four bales	36	,, extra stout		,,
One bale	44	,,	,,	,,
One ,,	52	,,	,,	,,
Two bales	64	,,	,,	,,
Three ,,	73	,,	,,	,,
One bale	77	,,	,,	,,
Two bales	82	,,	,,	,,
Two ,,	39	,, bleached Derby dowlas		
Two ,,	40	,,	,,	,,

Terms—Approved bills at three months.

R. FAWCETT,
Commission Agent and Auctioneer.
481, George-street, January 24. 1456

300,000 SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS EX "FANNY CONNELL."

ALDIS, TOBACCO MERCHANT, invites the inspection of connoisseurs to a very prime lot of MANILA CIGARS, ex the *Fanny Connell*,—a superior sample to any that has been imported for years past.

☞ Fresh invoices of "Harris's No. 17," and other British manufactured SNUFFS, ex *Dublin*.

*** Negrohead, Cavendish, and other Tobaccos, the *largest and best selected stock in the market.* 9618

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK.

PARTIES shipping stock can be supplied at one hour's notice with any quantity of forage for stock.
Compressed Oat Hay
Ditto Lucerne Hay
Maize, whole or crushed
Bran and Launceston Oats.

N. B.—Private gentlemen will find it to their advantage to buy the compressed Hunter River Hay; it stows away in small room, and retains its flavour and oats by being pressed together.

MR. HENRY FERRIS,
103, York-street,
Near the Barrack Gate
January 22, 1472

FOR SALE,

Ex *Midlothian Phantom, &c.*

PATNA RICE
Black pepper, nutmegs, and cassia
Soda
Canvas, English and Bengal
Cordage, English assorted, 1 to 6 inch
Marline, logline, and deep-sea line
Three-bushel bags
Tarpaulins
Woolpacks and woolbagging
Saddles, bridles, and gig harness
Stationery, viz.:—writing and printing papers, sealing wax, ink powders, &c.
Bottling wax
Perfumery, assorted, from William Clayton and Co., London.
Eau de Cologne
Lozenges
Snuff Boxes
White lead, assorted paints, linseed oil, and turpentine
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Duchess slates and nails
Hoop iron, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch
Sheet iron, assorted
Camp ovens, iron pots, sash weights, kitchen ranges, register stoves, fenders, umbrella stands, &c.
Fowling-pieces, single and double barrel
Muskets
Iron bedsteads
Port wine, in cases, bottled by Mackenzie
Sherry ditto ditto
Sherry, pale and gold coloured, in octaves, quarter-casks, and hogsheads
Marsala, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Madeira and claret, in bottle
Allsopp's fine East India pale ale, in 3, 4, and 6 dozen casks

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
George-street.
January 26. 1660

TO WHALERS

PRIME Twofold Bay Salt Beef, in tierces and barrels, packed with St. Ubes Salt. On sale.

W. S. MOUTRY,
9471 Duke's Wharf.

SEA VOYAGE.

Charlotte-place.

EVERY article necessary for a sea voyage, from a "Marline Spike to a Sheet Anchor," can be supplied with a despatch which ten years' experience gives to those who make it their study.

"This is to certify that Mr. Elliott supplied me with everything I require I for my cabin during my stay here, and also sea stock; everything was of very good quality and reasonable, and I beg to recommend him accordingly.

"H. HAYES, Commander,
"H. M War Steamer *Driver*,
'Sydney Harbour, January 10." 1846

DRIED HERB
Preserved milk and cream
,, potatoes
Gelatine
Soup flavouring
Cheese
Salt water soap
Lime juice
Vinegar
Split peas
Wines, brandy, and beers
Herring paste
&c., &c., &c.

And every article necessary for a sea voyage,—got up in first style, gained by experience of ten years in that branch of trade.

Apply to S. ELLIOTT.
1847 Charlotte-place

ECONOMICAL FUEL.

WHITTELL'S FIFTH REDUCTION.

DELIVERED AT THE GLEBE, &C.

Per Imp. Ton.	s.	d.
Ebenezer and Newcastle Coal	16	6
DELIVERED IN THE CITY.		
Ebenezer and Newcastle Coal	16	0
Smiths' Coal	14	0
ON THE WHARF.		
Ebenezer and Newcastle Coal	14	0
Smith's Coal	12	6

Shipping, &c., &c., at an extremely low figure.

Contracts entered into to any amount.

The trade liberally dealt with. 10,114

FOWLER'S COLONIAL BLACKING

WE, the undersigned Boot and Shoe Makers of Sydney, having used Fowler's blacking, do recommend it to the public as being equal to any imported.—

John Cornell	James Beatie
Thomas Kelk	Richard Leftwich
Thomas Peate	William Johnston
Charles Tibbey	James Vickery
T. and M. Bennett	Francis Mathews
Thomas Hely	William Soole
John Jones	Robert Fitzgerald
George Patterson	William Phillips

N.B.—Sold Wholesale at the Manufactory, 244, Castlereagh-street, seven doors south of Market-street. 1852

SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has for sale a mixed flock of about eight hundred sheep, now running in the Moreton Bay District, which he will dispose of on advantageous terms.

HENRY MOORE,
North Kent-street.
January 27. 1726

FOR SALE,

FIVE THOUSAND fine-woolled Ewes, depasturing on the Clarence River.

Apply to
THOMAS SMITH AND CO.,
George-street.
December 4. 8756

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR SHEEP,

1000 HEAD of quiet CATTLE, as under,—
405 Cows
146 Bullocks
227 Heifers
215 Steers
6 Bulls
1 Imported Bull

1000 Head.

With right of well-watered Station.

For further particulars apply to
MR. DELOITTE,
6688 Miller's Point.

FOR SALE,

THREE well bred MARES, with foals at foot, and in foal to blood horses.

ALSO,

A young Entire.

Apply to
MR. NEWMAN,
1867 Parramatta-street.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

January 29.—*Olinda*, brig, 221 tons, Captain Crickmay, from Oporto the 29th September.

January 29.—*Fortescue*, barque, 306 tons, Captain Pellatt, from Norfolk Island the 19th instant. Passengers — Rev. Mr. Chapman, Mr. Wallengen, and Mr. Chapman.

January 29.—*Fortune*, American barque, 291 tons, Captain Bailey, from the Whaling Grounds.

January 29.—*Ninus*, American barque, 280 tons, Captain Wyatt, from the Whaling Grounds.

January 29.—*Ware*, schooner, 65 tons, Captain Birkinshaw, from Oahu, Sandwich Islands, the 12th November. Passengers—Mrs. Birkinshaw, two children, and servant, and Captain Chape.

DEPARTURES.

January 29.—*Harpooner*, ship, Captain Debney, for the Whaling Grounds.

January 29.—*Christina*, brig, Captain Saunders, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. Dalgetty, Mr. M'Kenn, Mr. and Miss M'Kern, two Messrs. M'Kinnon, Mr. Finlay, Miss Boulsterm, Miss Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and daughter, Messrs. Anderson, Coglan, Barnett, King, and Conway.

CLEARANCES.

January 29.—*Watkins*, brig, Captain Varty, for Auckland *via* Twofold Bay. Passengers—Mr. Brooks, Miss Weston, and Mr. Gregory.

January 29.—*Sally Anne*, American ship, Captain Clark, for the South Sea Fishery.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 29.—*Jane Ann*, 16, Goldsworthy, from Broulee with 12 tons potatoes; *Rover*, 15, Shaw, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 bushels wheat, 200 bushels maize; *Ariel*, 72, Collins, from Newcastle, with 80 tons coals; *Prince George*, Macpherson, from Wollongong, with 280 bags potatoes, 2000 feet timber, 2000 feet cedar, 10 kegs butter, 20 bushels maize; *Mermaid*, 10, Nutt, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels shells; *Tamar*, steamer, 130, Allen, from Morpeth, with 103 bales wool, 500 bushels grain, 25 trusses hay, 60 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

January 29.—*Prince George*, 50, M'Pherson, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Isabella*, 21, Barnett, for the M'Leay, with sundries; *Elizabeth*, 32, Davies, for the William River, with sundries; *William*, 21, Loader, for Bulli, in ballast; *Louisa*, 12, Wilson, for Morpeth, in ballast; *Cygnet*, 30, Stericker, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Charles Webb*, 24, Andrews, for Kiama, with 1000 bushels barley; *Mermaid*, 10, Nutt, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Tamar*, steamer, 130, Allen, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

January 29.—*Baltic*, American ship, 410 tons, Captain Butler, from the whaling grounds: 160 barrels sperm, 1600 barrels black oil. S Wilkinson.

January 29.—*Adele*, French ship, 473 tons, Captain Luhrs, from the whaling grounds: 1150 barrels black oil, 3 tons whalebone, order.

January 29.—*Olinda*, brig, 221 tons, Captain Crickmay, from Oporto: 64 pipes 130 hogsheads, 659 quarter-casks, and 100 cases port wine, 4 quarter-casks brandy, 30 hogsheads and 60 quarter-casks olive oil, 28 packages dried fruit, 4 tons corkwood, Lamb and Parbury.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Caernarvon, barque, 220 tons, Irvine, hence 22nd August, 1842; at the Bay of Islands, on the 16th September, 1844, where she discharged; and having refitted, put into Port Nicholson May 6, 1845, with 690 barrels black oil.

Jane, barque, 250 tons, Fowler, hence 28th April, 1844; spoken by the *Tigress* on the 17th November, 1845, with 830 barrels sperm oil; Flower, Salting, and Co., owners.

Nelson, barque, 274 tons, Spurling, hence 2nd October, 1844; spoken by the *Frolic* on the 28th August, with 200 barrels sperm; Fotheringham, owner.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 254 tons, Cooper, hence 15th December, 1844; left Port Stephens 8th November, with 600 barrels sperm. Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Terror, barque, 257 tons, Swindles; hence 18th March, 1845. Put into Boyd Town on the 4th November, with 230 barrels sperm. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Jane, barque, 365 tons, Lee, hence 8th February, 1845; spoken by the *Cora* with 200 barrels sperm oil on board. S. Lyons, owner.

Proteus, barque, 251 tons, Elliott, hence April 3rd; spoken by the *Lucy Ann* 29th November, with 500 barrels sperm. Fotheringham, owner.

Fame, barque, 290 tons, Wilson, hence 20th April, 1845; spoke by the American whaler *Two Brothers*, on the 1st November, with 200 barrels sperm. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Australian, barque, 306 tons, Wiles, hence 21st April, 1845; spoken by the *Lucy Ann*, on the 29th November, with 700 barrels sperm. Cooper and Holt, owners.

Lindsays, barque, 200 tons, Williamson, hence 21st May, 1845; spoken by the *Margaret*, on the 16th December, with 550 barrels sperm. Captain, owner.

Tigress, brig, 195 tons, Eury, hence 10th June, 1845; at Port Stephens, with 550 barrels sperm. Fotheringham and others, owners.

Margaret, brig, 184 tons, Barber, hence 11th June; spoken by the *Frolic*, on the 31st August, with 70 barrels sperm. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Scamander, brig, 230 tons, Kyle, hence 19th June; spoken by the *Frolic*, on the 28th August, with 120 barrels sperm. Weiss, owner.

Edward, schooner, 87 tons, Jamieson, hence 25th August, 1845; B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Clarkstone, barque, 244 tons, Nixon, hence 21st October, 1845; spoke by the *Coolangatta*, on the 18th November, clean. Fotheringham, owner.

Genii, brig, 160 tons, Blaxland, hence 29th October, 1845; Blaxland, owner.

William, barque, 334 tons, Sargeant, hence 25th November, 1845; spoken by the *Bee*, on the 8th December, with 80 barrels sperm. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Juno, barque, 212 tons, Hayes, hence 14th December, 1845; spoken by the *Coolangatta*, the 1st January, 1846, with 60 barrels sperm. B. Boyd and Co. owners.

Woodlark, barque, 241 tons, Smith, hence 16th December, 1845.

The *Fortescue*, from Sydney, arrived at the settlement (Norfolk Island) 4th January, 1846, found lying there the *Waterlily*, schooner, of Sydney, from Launceston, with a detachment of the 11th Regiment, on the 5th, fresh south-west gale, the vessels obliged to slip their cables and go under the lee of the island. Thursday the 8th the *Waterlily* sailed for New Zealand, with part of the 58th Regiment; the same day the *Mayda*, Captain May, arrived from England with prisoners, she had lost her topmasts and foremast head on the 4th instant. 10th. The *Fortescue* returned to the settlement anchorage, and recovered her anchor. 11. The *Mayda* sailed for Hobart Town, with the guard. 28th. The *Fortescue* at 6 P.M., exchanged colours with the schooner *Anita* off Broken Bay.

The *Fortune* has touched at the Sandwich Islands since the north-west grounds, but has come on here to recruit. She captured an eighty-barrel sperm whale about a week since within a short distance from the Heads of Port Jackson. On the 30th December last she spoke the following whalers off Sunday Island. *Ranger*, of London, 11 months out, with 290 barrels of sperm oil. January 16th, spoke the American whaler *Hooghly*, of Warren, 16 months out, with 500 barrels sperm; the captain intended calling into Sydney about March next to recruit.

The *Ninus* has put in to recruit, and reports having spoken the following vessels on the 20th November last:—*Margaret Scott*, of New Bedford, 15 months out, with 700 barrels black and 25 barrels of sperm oil; *Factor*, of New Bedford, 15 months out, with 1800 barrels black, and 75 barrels sperm oil; *France*, of Havre, 15 months out, with 1400 barrels black oil.

SAILING MATCH.—A private match came off yesterday, between a boat belonging to the *Hamlet*, and one belonging to the *Johnstone*, each boat being steered by the captains of the vessels. The match was for £5 aside, and the distance from the Cove round Shark Island and back. The prize was won by the boat of the *Johnstone*, which came in considerably ahead of the other.

The schooner *Ware*, from Oahu, brings no particular news, she spoke the American whaler *Walter Scott*, of Nantucket, on the 25th November, 15 months out, with 600 barrels sperm oil on board, was coming on to Sydney to recruit in a few months.

The mails per *Hamlet* and *Thomas Lowry*, for London, will be closed at the Post Office on Saturday next, at 6 P.M.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

January.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even.
30	FRIDAY	5 10	6 50	10 30	10 54

Moon: 1st quarter, 15 min. past 3 p.m. Feb. 3.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1846

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have papers from Honolulu to the middle of November. Trade appears to be flourishing, and the islands are prospering. We perceive that Admiral SEYMOUR had written a very sharp letter to the KING, in consequence of a British subject having been deprived of some land illegally. The ADMIRAL remarks that it would be more judicious on the part of the Government of the Sandwich Islands "if instead of trying to imitate the Courts of Europe in etiquette, and assuming a fanciful importance, they would content themselves with introducing simplicity and good order into the government of the country."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—BANCO SITTINGS.

THURSDAY

BEFORE their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr Justice DICKINSON.

HOLMES *v.* SMITH.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON pronounced Judgment in the above case as follows:—

This was an action on promises. The declaration contained two counts, of which the second was abandoned. The first count stated that T A. Campbell was possessed of land situated on the South Head Road, containing ten acres, subject to a mortgage thereof to one Josephson, to secure to him the payment of a sum of money, *to wit* £600. That the equity of redemption therein was of great value, and a sufficient security for the sum of £411 16s. 6d. That Campbell had bought of plaintiff certain goods for £411 16s. 6d., and for the securing that sum agreed to execute to plaintiff a mortgage of the said equity of redemption: all which the defendant knew at time of making his promise. That in consideration of plaintiff's employing him as his attorney, the defendant promised to engross and cause to be executed a mortgage from Campbell to the plaintiff of the said equity of redemption. That defendant engrossed and caused to be executed a mortgage of an equity of redemption from Campbell to plaintiff, in lands subject to a prior charge by Josephson of a sum of money, to wit, £2132, as security for the £411 16s. 6d. That the last mentioned equity of redemption was of no value, and Campbell having become insolvent, the plaintiff lost the £411 16s. 6d. To this the defendant pleaded, first, the general issue. This issue, under my direction, the Jury found for the plaintiff, with nominal damages, no actual damage having been sustained by the plaintiff, inasmuch as the land upon which Josephson had the charge for the £2132 being insufficient for its payment, he had a claim in equity on the other parcel of land, to an extent which swallowed up the plaintiff's £411 16s. 6d. The second plea of the defendant to that count was, that the plaintiff directed the defendant, instead of procuring an abstract, to prepare the security from the description contained in the written contract between Campbell and the plaintiff, and from the description contained in the registered memorial of the mortgage from Campbell to Josephson. That the land was described in the said contract as ten acres of land, situate on the old South Head Road, subject to the prior charge of Josephson;—that defendant diligently searched for the memorial specified, and found the memorial of a mortgage from Campbell to Josephson of lands on the South Head Road. That defendant being misled by this memorial, and believing the lands therein mentioned to be identical with those mentioned in the said contract, and not knowing that Campbell had mortgaged two properties to Josephson, engrossed and caused to be executed a mortgage of the equity of redemption, secondly mentioned in the first count of the declaration. That defendant used all the care he was bound as an attorney to exercise, and that the preparation by him of the said mortgage was occasioned by the plaintiff's own conduct. The replication to this plea denied all the allegations in it, except the averment that the defendant was misled by the memorial, and that he believed the lands mentioned in the memorial to be identical with those mentioned in the contract.

The Jury found the issue raised by this replication for the defendant. A motion has been made on notice for a new trial and for judgment *non obstante veredicto*—for an arrest of judgment, and for a repleader.

We will, in the first instance, consider the validity of the 2nd plea, to see if the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, notwithstanding the verdict found for the defendant on the issue arising out of the replication to that plea.

We are of opinion that the replication, by not denying the averment, does not admit the allegation of the defendant being misled so as to cure any defect in the plea. For as the defendant in the second plea states that he was misled by the facts therein set forth, the sufficiency of the plea must depend on this question, viz., whether these facts were sufficient to mislead him. The second plea admits the material averments in the first count of the declaration, and therefore admits the defendant's knowledge of the facts stated in the inducement which this Court alleges. One of these facts is "that J. A. Campbell was entitled to the equity of redemption in a house and land comprising ten acres, situate at Waverly, on the Old South Head Road, which was subject to a mortgage to Josephson, to secure payment from Campbell to him of a small sum of money, to wit, £600, which equity of redemption was of great value, and a sufficient security for the £411 16s. 6d."

The defendant's counsel insisted, on the argument, that the defendant had admitted the precise sum of £600 to have been the amount of Josephson's charge with land for which the plaintiff contracted with Campbell, and that the equity of redemption expectant thereon was a sufficient security for the £411 16s. 6d.

In the first count it was necessary to allege that these were prior charges of Josephson's over the respective properties therein mentioned. The plaintiff, to satisfy the rule which requires "certainty in pleading," was obliged to specify, at any rate under a videlicet, the values of those charges. The question which arises is this, whether, being laid under a videlicet in each case, the exact sums are material? If the sums are material, then by the second plea it is confessed that the defendant knew he was to engross, and cause Campbell to execute, a conveyance of the equity of redemption of land on which Josephson had a prior charge of £600, and that he engrossed and caused Campbell to execute a conveyance of an equity of redemption of land over which Josephson had a charge of £2132. If such confession has been made by the defendant's plea, we think a comparison of the amounts of the two charges ought to have prevented his being misled, and the Jury finding that he was in fact misled upon the facts stated, is immaterial.

If the defendant could not have been misled, we think the finding of the Jury, that the defendant used all reasonable care, as an attorney, may be thrown out of our consideration, as the defendant's contract was to do a specific work in a specific manner, and therefore the ordinary duty implied by law from a mere retainer was excluded. See Story on Bailments, section 33 and section 215.

As to whether the £600, though laid under a videlicet was material, the parties are refered to the note in 2 Wms. Saund. p. 291, &c., where the law is thus expounded, viz.: "Hence it appears that the difference taken in argument by Blackstone Justice, when at the bar, in 1 Blac. Rep. 495, Bishop of London *v.* Wolpertor, seems to be well founded, namely, 'That the true distinction is, that when the time when a fact happened is immaterial, and it might as well have happened at another day, then if alleged under a *scilicet* it is absolutely nugatory, and therefore not traversable; and if it be repugnant to the premises, it shall not vitiate the plea, but the *scilicet* itself shall be regarded as superfluous and void. But when the precise time is the very point and gist of the cause, then the time alleged by the *scilicet* is conclusive and traversable: and it shall be intended to be the true time and no other; and if impossible or repugnant to the premises, it will vitiate the plea; if true, will support the defence.' And the distinction seems equally to apply to every other matter which comes under a *videlicet*." Now, in the case stated in the first count of the declaration, as *every* sum would not satisfy the allegation that the reversion expectant on the prior charge was sufficient security for the £411 16s. 6d., therefore *some* specific sum was material in evidence, and the allegation of the £600, though under a videlicet, is immaterial, and has been consequently admitted according to the distinction of Blackstone. Again, as *every* sum would not satisfy the allegation that the equity of redemption expectant on the prior charge over the property secondly named was *of no value*, the sum £2132 is therefore on the same principle material. As, therefore, the defendant has, by his second plea confessed that he knew the just charge was £600, and that he saw the memorial of the second charge, which from our knowledge of the Registry Acts, we see must have disclosed to the defendant that the amount of that charge was £2132, we think he could not have been misled, as stated in that plea, and therefore that it is altogether insufficient

As we consider the plea bad, it is unnecessary to go into the question of repleader, or arrest of judgment. No new trial can be required on an issue arising out of a bad plea. No notice has been given for a new trial on account of nominal damages only having been assessed; and had such notice been given, a new trial could not have been granted for that reason. It has been admitted that Josephson had a right to attach the land under one mortgage, to make up the deficiency of the other, and that such operation would have left nothing to satisfy any part of the £411 16s. 6d. But Mr. Foster contended that the defendant's plea admitted that the land first mortgaged was a sufficient security for the last mentioned sum, and, therefore, that the damages should have been to the full amount. But it appears clearly to us, that all that is admitted is this, viz., that the first mentioned equity of redemption was worth £411 16s. 6d., plus the £600; not that the plaintiff could secure to himself the £411 16s 6d. by that equity of redemption under all circumstances. We think, therefore, that the plaintiff has sustained no actual damages; but notwithstanding the verdict found for the defendant on the second plea, he is entitled to our judgment for the nominal damages awarded for the defendant's breach of contract. See M'Anchew *v.* Adams, 1. Bingh. N. S. 29.

We may moreover observe, that no writ of enquiry could in this case have issued for the assessment of the damages, had the jury entirely neglected to consider them when they found the general issue for the plaintiff. Cheyney's case, 10 Rep., 119 a. Com. Dig. Damages (E 1), and therefore *a fortiori* cannot, where they have actually awarded some (though only nominal) damages.

NIXON *v.* DANGAR.

This was an action of libel, in which the plea had been demurred to as insufficient, and the defendant had joined in demurrer, objecting to the declaration on the ground of uncertainty.

The CHIEF JUSTICE now delivered judgment upon the above demurrer. The Judges, he said, had read carefully through the three counts of the declaration, and it was clear from these counts that the defendant had accused the plaintiff of feloniously receiving a number of skins, knowing them to have been stolen. To the facts disclosed in this declaration the pleas formed no real justification: for although certain proceedings which had taken place before a magistrate were set out at great length, the defendant ought to have gone further than this, and averred that from these proceedings he was justified in asserting that Nixon was guilty of the crime imputed to him. Perhaps the better way of pleading justification in the present case would have been simply to allege that the plaintiff was guilty of receiving the skins, &c., under which plea evidence of the proceedings before the magistrate might be given; but the present plea was, under all the circumstances, clearly insufficient. As to the ambiguity of that part of the declaration which the plaintiff had demurred to, it would be sufficient to say, that whether the objection would or would not have been good in general demurrer; the ambiguity was in the present case sufficiently cured by the plea, whereby all that the declaration had left uncertain was fully explained. The judgment of the Court must therefore be given in the plaintiff's favour.

Mr. MICHIE applied for leave to amend, which the Court refused, their HONORS being of opinion that in a case of libel the defendant, if he intended to justify, should have pleaded his justification at once, in a plain straightforwarded manner; which they did not conceive to be the case in the present instance.

SMART *v.* RUSSELL.

This was a rule *nisi* calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the trial of the issues of fact in the above case should not be set aside, upon the ground that such trial had taken place in violation of an order of Court postponing the same for a definite period. It appeared from the affidavits which had been placed on the file, in reference to this motion, that the order had been obtained on the last day but one of the last term, and upon the defendant's attorney applying to the Prothonotary to draw it out in the usual manner, there was a difference of opinion between them as to its terms; whereupon an appointment was made for a future day. Before, however, the order had been drawn out and served upon the plaintiff's attorney, the case was called on in due course for the trial of the issues of fact, and the plaintiff proceeded with the trial, obtaining judgment in his favour without opposition on the part of the defendant.

In support of the verdict obtained upon this occasion, it was urged that as the plaintiff's attorney had not been served with the order, he was justified in assuming that it had been abandoned in which case he was bound to proceed with the trial. On the other hand, it was urged in support of the present application, that there were no tangible grounds upon which the plaintiff's attorney could have assumed the abandonment of the order, particularly as there had been no avoidable delay on the part of the defendant's attorney in getting the order formally drawn up and issued.

The COURT decided that the rule must be made absolute, as there had clearly been no abandonment of the order on the part of the defendant's attorney, nor any undue delay in getting it drawn up; although he ought to have given notice to the other side of his intention to abide by the order. If this had been done, they (the Judges) would not only have set aside the trial, but would have ordered the plaintiff to pay all the costs; under all the circumstances, however, they were of opinion that each party should pay his own costs.

The rule was supported by Mr. BROADHURST, and opposed by Mr. MICHIE.

VINCENT *v.* M'CULLOCH.

This was an action brought to recover a sum for goods supplied to one Austin, a storekeeper of the late Mrs. Lachlan, against the defendant, as representing that lady's estate.

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Dickinson, on the 20th of May, 1845, on which occasion the plaintiff recovered a verdict for £28 9s.

Mr. WINDEYER moved for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being against evidence.—He proceeded to argue that the only evidence at all touching the case was that of Austin himself, who was obviously an interested party, he (Austin) being liable for the whole cause of action, unless he could succeed in fixing the defendant.

Mr. DARVALL, on the other hand, contended that the Jury were the best, and in fact the only judges of the value of evidence; and that, therefore, if there was any evidence at all to go to the Jury, the Jury were to judge of the effect of it.

The COURT was of opinion that there was no evidence to warrant the Jury in finding a verdict for the plaintiff, and consequently made the rule absolute for a new trial.

A discussion arose respecting the costs of the trial, the Court having held that the costs of a first trial should abide the event of the second.

Mr. DARVALL cited several cases from the English Reports, showing that the contrary doctrine prevailed in the Courts in England, which he said was based on the ground of the verdict being an error in judgment on the part of the Jury. Mr. Windeyer contended that the doctrine held by this Court had been invariable, and mentioned a case when the point had been decided against himself about four years ago, and called upon the Prothonotary to certify to the practice, who thereupon stated that ever since he had sat in this Court that practice had prevailed.

On Mr. DARVALL urging the English practice as being the true rule, the Court said they would look further into the subject and consider it.

GREENWOOD *v.* RYAN.

This was an action of trespass, tried during the last *nisi prius* sittings, before Mr. Justice Dickinson, on which occasion a verdict was returned for the defendant, and a new trial was now moved for upon various grounds—the principal of which were, that the verdict was against evidence, and that the learned Judge had omitted to direct the Jury that the warrant upon which the defendants professed to act, in committing the trespass complained of, was bad in law.

The course of action was, the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff by the defendant, who was the Chief Constable of Parramatta, upon the charge of stealing wool from the Messrs. Bolton, of Wellington. A warrant had been issued by the Parramatta Bench for the apprehension of "a man calling himself James Clark, but whose person could not be identified," and the present plaintiff having been apprehended and shown to Mr. P. B. Bolton, one of the partners in the above firm, was stated by the latter to be a man who, under the name of Clark, had obtained their wool as a carrier. After being imprisoned at Parramatta for some time, however, the plaintiff was discharged.

Messrs. WINDEYER and MICHIE appeared in support of the motion for a new trial; and the former verdict was supported by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The Court was engaged at the time of its adjournment in hearing the arguments of counsel in the above case.

BUSINESS PAPERS FOR THIS DAY.

DEMURRERS. — Howard *v.* Gosling (part heard), Cooper *v.* Barker (part heard), Tulip *v.* King, Scott *v.* Meggitt, and Smart *v.* Russell.

SPECIAL CASE.—Sheehan *v.* Rolland, and Scott *v.* Pendray.

PORT PHILLIP APPEALS.—Doe Dem. Solomon *v.* Purves, and Anderson *v.* Jamieson.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

"RAILROADS.

"Parties favourable to the construction of Railways in New South Wales are requested to meet at the Rooms of Mr. S. Lyons, Charlotte-place, on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at three P.M."

IN pursuance of this advertisement a meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Mr. Lyons's upper room, which he had placed at the disposal of such parties as felt an interest in the proposal to establish a railway system in New South Wales. The attendance was one of the most numerous that has been witnessed in this colony at any provisional meeting. The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney was only absent because the Committee for the reduction of corporation salaries was sitting at the same hour, at which Committee he was compelled to preside; but he desires it to be known that he is most favourable to the formation of railways from the city to every part of the colony where such undertaking is practicable.

On the motion of Mr. C. KEMP, seconded by Mr. Sheriff YOUNG—

James Macarthur, Esq., of Camden, was called to the chair.

Mr. MACARTHUR said, that there could not be two opinions as to the importance of the subject which the meeting had been called together to consider. He felt that such a meeting, as there was on this occasion, did him honour in calling him to the chair, and he was only sorry that he was not better acquainted with the details of the subject. He had only just arrived from the country, and had not been able to gather information on the proposed scheme, which was altogether new to the colony; but this, he understood, was merely a preliminary meeting, called for the purpose of receiving information, and for the appointing of a committee to collect information—the result of which was to be laid before the public at a meeting to be called and held on some future day. He had been informed that Dr. Nicholson had some information with respect to the proposed railway companies in this colony which he would give to the meeting. For himself, he would state, that the county of Cumberland, and certain portions of the Hunter River district did possess advantages no where to be exceeded for the formation of railways. No engineering difficulties could present themselves, and expense would be materially lessened in consequence of the hard wood which might be procured in the immediate vicinity of any line of road that might be determined on. But the question for the colonists to consider was, whether railroads could be constructed at such an expense as to yield a reasonable return for their money to English capitalists—for if railroads were to be constructed, it must be with English capital, and more than this, the capitalists who chose to invest their money in the formation of railroads in this colony must send labour also; for the colony was not in a condition either to invest the capital that would be required, or to supply the labour which must be employed—notwithstanding that by every colonist it was admitted that it was most desirable that the object should be carried into effect. He would again refer to the county of Cumberland, and would say that it was most desirable that railways here should be formed. It was desirable, because every sort of produce, and to any extent, would then find a speedy and profitable market in Sydney, while Sydney would become one of the cheapest—and at the same time, most luxurious cities for living in on the face of the earth—then invalids from India would flock hither, and the retired capitalists of England would not hesitate to come by the short passages which would soon be provided for them—*from* the mother country to end their days in this colony. He had not intended to have said so much, as he had been called upon to preside at the meeting, and he should now call on Dr. Nicholson.

Dr. NICHOLSON, M.L.C., said that it was with much gratification, and no small surprise, that he addressed so large, so respectable, so influential a body of men as had met in consequence of the brief notice which had been given of this meeting. Such a meeting as this augured well for the success of the undertaking which he was very certain would soon be commenced upon—the formation of railways throughout the colony. All present were aware that within the last two or three years the subject of railroads had excited the utmost possible attention in England; it was perhaps the most extraordinary phenomenon of the century in which we lived; the mother country was covered with a net-work of railroads, they were *spreading over the whole continent* of Europe; and in France and Spain, in Belgium and Portugal, it was English capital that was invested in these railroads. Such was the superabundance of British capital. It was not now that his attention had been first directed to this subject. Eighteen months ago he had received a letter from a merchant in London, with whom he was acquainted, and who, at the same time, wrote to other persons, proposing the formation of railways in the colony; the scheme appeared to him to be extravagant, and he did not feel warranted in holding out any encouragement to it. He thought at the time that any one who would sanction a scheme for a railway to Bathurst or Goulburn from Sydney, would be holding out inducements to British capitalists to expend capital from which they would never receive any return. And since then he had received similar communications, and had made similar replies; but within the last few days he had heard from gentlemen connected with the colony, directly or indirectly, on the subject; and there were no less than three projects for railways in this colony at that time in England. Some of the projects appeared indeed to have been started by parties utterly ignorant of the country, ignorant as to the difficulties to be overcome in some portions, ignorant of the great facilities presented in others. There was no doubt that capital to any extent would be forthcoming. Such was the enthusiasm which prevailed in England on the subject of railways. Railroads had paid well in England—take for instance, the London and Birmingham, and the Great Western; the directors had been compelled from time to time to reduce their charges—had made extravagant improvements on the lines and at their various stations, in order to keep the profit to be divided within the amount allowed by the Act of Parliament, and to evade the alternative: for by the Act of Parliament it was provided that the profit to the shareholders should not be more than 10 per cent. on their capital outlaid—and any surplus return over that 10 per cent. was to be paid to the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain. These were the principal lines it was true, but the branch lines paid well also; and to meet any objection which might be raised on the score of thinness of population, of limited traffic, he would point to the effect produced by the establishment of branch lines in England; where population was thinnest, where traffic least, there had, immediately after the opening of the branch rails, been an increase of both, and districts before unknown and neglected had risen into importance. But he did not ask them to look at the old country alone. Before railroads were established in England, their work had commenced in the United States of America, in States with a scattered population, and without the advantages which New South Wales possessed. There was a gentleman in the room who, ten years ago, had passed over the Alleghany mountains on a railroad—and where in New South Wales would such wild or mountainous country have to be overcome? Yet the railroads of the United States had paid well, and wherever they had been established they had led to the rapid development of the natural resources of the country. He had not intended to detain them so long before drawing their attention to some portions of the correspondence which, as he had stated, had taken place between parties in England and himself on the subject, and he would only now read to them what he thought absolutely necessary to place before the meeting. The following was an extract from a letter received by him from Dr. Jamieson, an actuary of an Assurance Company in London of date September 13, 1845. "At the request of my good friend, Mr. George Windsor Earl, I forward to you a (proof) prospectus of a line of railroad proposed to be carried out in your flourishing districts in the vicinity of Sydney. Mr. Earl has been known to me from his earliest youth. On my suggesting to him the propriety of a railroad in your country, he at once concurred in the plan, and assured me that the project would have your support, and that also, of all your friends in the colony. In the mean time, and while we were maturing our plans, another party has taken the field, issued a prospectus, and advertised a company for the same purpose. But it appears their project is different from ours, and, according to Mr. Earl's opinion, impracticable, owing to the engineering difficulties being insurmountable; whereas the route Mr. Earl has traced, presents no engineering difficulties whatever. You will judge of this better than I can, who have never visited the colony, by inspecting my prospectus, and that of the other party which appeared in the *Times* of this week. Mr. Earl will himself write to you by the present mail, and I am therefore relieved from taking up your valuable time by stating what he can say so much better than I can. * * * We shall be able shortly to fill up our prospectus with the names of wealthy and influential men of London connected with the colony; but as the business will rest mainly with the gentlemen of the colony resident therein, and the members of the Legislative Council, I implore you to use your best exertions to get up the prospectus with a colonial provisional committee, and when you have so done to advertise the Company with this Committee in your newspapers, adding thereto that the London Provisional Committee will shortly be received in a duplicate prospectus. I have drawn my pen through parts of the prospectus that refers to England; and request you to have the goodness to fill it up as you please, both as regards a legal adviser in the colony, and in any other way you please. I shall also be thankful to receive your prospectus, amended as to passengers, goods, and traffic, by return of first mail. As the parties who have attempted to supplant us have published no list of London or colonial directors, we are still *pari passu* with them, and as they have traced an impracticable route, we wish them to take the benefit of their own blunders, and sink in public estimation by this and their other associations. * * * *" The honorable gentlemen went on to read some extracts from a letter from Mr. G. W. Earl, from which it appeared that although in England a railway panic was to be feared, and would most probably arise before the end of the year, yet that should such panic arise—and no matter what the consequences, there would yet be ample capital forthcoming for the formation of railways in Australia. All, said Dr. Nicholson,—all that the capitalists in England required was, that there should be a committee formed here, composed of trustworthy men—men who would to some extent pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them by taking some shares in the Company when home funds would be placed at their disposal. There would, of course, be some local legislation required to carry out the objects of such a company—and he was prepared to state the terms on which the parties, with whom the project originated, were prepared to advance the capital required. They looked only for a return of 6½ per cent. on the whole capital advanced, and they would import all the necessary labour. That the necessary labour should be imported was, as the Chairman had observed, indispensable; if it were not imported, the expenditure of the capital proposed to be invested would, instead of being a benefit, be a positive mischief to the colony. But the introduction of the necessary labour was not, in his opinion, a formidable difficulty—for the land over which the railway lines must be constructed was mostly government land; this must be bought and the money would be applied to the introduction of the necessary labour. Then as to the amount of profit, it would be necessary that there should be a limitation and this might be proceeded for by the Legislature of this colony, in the same way as Parliament limited the amount of profit to be derived by shareholders in any such company at home. The question, however, for the colonists of New South Wales to consider was, how far they should be justified in holding out inducements to British capitalists to embark in such an undertaking—how far they should themselves be justified in taking upon them the responsibilities which, as they would have to expend the capital, would necessarily devolve upon them? They had all been bitten enough by joint stock companies to guard them against going too far—and one provision of any colonial Act that might be passed, should, he thought, be to limit the liability of the shareholders—say to the amount, or double the amount of his shares. As to the expenditure required—it had been calculated that from £5000 to £6000 per mile was the average cost; where there were no engineering difficulties, £4000 might be sufficient; this was the cost in England, and it must be borne in mind that there were many facilities for the formation of railways in this colony which England did not possess. The land over which the lines would pass might be cheaply purchased; where it belonged to private individuals it would in most cases be cheerfully given on account of the increased value which would be given to all lands on either side of the road; when it belonged to government it would be bought by the importation of the labour required to make the road; there were no great mountains to present obstacles; but, on the other hand, there was an abundance of timber which would relieve a company for this colony from the expense which was the heaviest, which proved one of the greatest obstacles in the way of railroad companies in England. Sufficient timber in fact might be cut on either side of the line for every purpose, and the only cost would be that of the felling of it; and it must be remembered that in England it had been found, as it appeared from the experience of Mr. Stephenson, who was largely concerned in the construction of railways, that wood sleepers were far better, that the passage was rendered far more comfortable on them, than stone sleepers. The honorable gentleman then read to the meeting a calculation which he had made of the expenditure which would be required for the formation, of, and the probable revenue which would be derived from a railway from Sydney to Goulburn. The distance or length of the way he calculated at from 115 to 120 miles, which might be made for £700,000 or £800,000, the probable returns he put down as follow:—12,000 bales of wool—say 1500 tons; the present cost to those who had to bring wool to Sydney was at least £4 a ton, and people would gladly pay the same to have their property brought to Sydney in a few hours instead of having it on the road exposed to the risks of the weather, and other risks too well known for a fortnight or three weeks, which was the usual journey time of the bullock driver; there then would be about the same quantity going back in stores, to the various stations, producing an equal amount in freight; the wool brought down and the supplies going back would thus produce a revenue of £12,000. Next he calculated that as many as 5000 passengers would go and come the whole extent of the line in the course of the year, and this also of revenue estimated at £20,000; and, further, say an equal number of passengers to and from the intermediate places at an average of £1 per head—£10,000 more; added to these sources of revenue were to be, say 50,000 sheep at 8d. per head, and 20,000 head of cattle at 10s. per head,—and there would be another item of revenue, which while it added to the returns of the railway, would also be of great benefit to the stockholders. Tallow had become an important article of export, and once a railway established the shareholders, instead of sending their cattle to Sydney, to waste on the road—to be lost perhaps—would boil them down as soon as they were in condition on their stations, and send the tallow from Goulburn to the wharfs in Sydney by the railway, say 5000 tons of tallow per annum, at £3 a ton, and there were many other articles of produce which would be sent to Sydney, increasing the returns to such a company. Wheat, which was now valueless in the country districts, because the expense of carriage alone was more than it would fetch, would become valuable to the producer, and bread would be cheaper to the consumer. There were many other advantages which might be enumerated; but he could not now dwell upon them. His calculation—which, however, was a mere approximation, and made with respect to a line of road with which he was better acquainted than he was with any other line, and only because he was so better acquainted—gave a gross revenue, say of £100,000;—the influence of working a line of 100 miles had been ascertained in England to be £40,000 per annum, and thus there would be left £60,000 to be divided amongst the shareholders, to pay the interest of the capital outlaid. Railroads were now being laid down in every civilized country in the world. In some of our colonies—at the Cape of Good Hope—in South Australia and others, railroads were in progress—and he doubted not, that however the project might be received at this meeting, railroads would soon be established in this colony also. Some, indeed, might not be sanguine, as to the prospect of repayment of capital with interest. He believed that the investment would prove a profitable one. The effect of railway communication established throughout the colony would be to give an impetus to enterprise of every kind. Properties now valueless at Goulburn, Yass, and in other distant localities, would at once acquire a comparative value, being brought within what was now the range of ten or twelve miles of the metropolis It was the constant effect of railway communication to give almost an uniform value to property in reach of the railway. Mr. Earl, the brother of Mr. G. W. Earl mentioned in the letter he had read from, was present, and would give any information that was asked for. He, Dr. Nicholson, had done all that he had undertaken in thus bringing the matter before the public of New South Wales, and he would conclude by laying upon the table copies of the prospectus which had been forwarded to him, as well as of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting held for the purpose of forming the Company, at which presided Captain Stokes, R.N., formerly of the *Beagle*, and other correspondence relative to the matter; and he suggested that it would be well that this meeting should appoint a provisional committee to consider and report upon it at a future meeting.

Mr. EARL said, that Dr. Nicholson had left nothing for him to explain to the meeting. He knew nothing of this colony, nor of its facilities, or otherwise, for the formation of railways; and with respect to the proposed Company, he would only state that some influential men in London were engaged in getting it up; Captain Stokes, his brother, Mr. G. W. Earl, and other officers in the navy, who had visited the colony, had also taken some interest in the matter; and the meeting to which reference had been made, and at which the resolutions laid on the table by Dr. Nicholson were passed, was held a few days before he left England. He was aware that two other companies had been advertised also; but it was thought that as soon as the projectors of them knew that there was some one gone from England who would take the opportunity, in passing, of advocating the project which Dr. Nicholson had spoken of, and which Dr. Jamieson's letter referred to, those other two companies would coalesce with the latter. He had no doubt, he said, that any sum of money might be procured in England for the purpose of forming railways in this colony; and with respect to the expense and the returns, there were some of the lines in England which had cost from £10,000 to £30,000 a mile, in consequence of the enormous price which had to be paid for lands over which they passed—in some instances thousands of pounds having been paid for mere patches of garden ground, which was required by the companies; in this colony he was sure that £6000 a mile would cover every expense—and if in England the speculation had proved so profitable, notwithstanding the enormous outlay, how much more so would they prove here?

Mr. M'DONALD, of Pitt Town, said, that he was most favourable to the formation of railroads. He had lately been home, and had seen many of them. But he disagreed with the former speakers as to the expense. In the Hunter River district, where, in his opinion, it was most desirable that a railway should be established, he felt confident that the expense would not be more than £600 a mile.

Mr. G. C. TURNER said, that he thought the best course which could be pursued by the meeting was to appoint a provisional committee—the meeting not pledging itself to any particular line or lines of road—nor to take any part whatever in carrying out a railroad scheme—but a committee to take the whole subject into consideration—to inquire into the feasibility of the formation of railroads in the colony, and to report to a general meeting, to be called, as to whether it was desirable that a permanent committee should be formed to co-operate with any company established, or to be established in London.

Mr. W. C. WENTWORTH, M.L.C., said, that he did not wish to throw cold water on this or any other scheme which might be advanced in the hope of benefitting the colony. But it behoved a meeting like this—a meeting of a character and in numbers somewhat unusual—to be extremely circumspect in the steps they took. It was well known that in England there were many projectors of schemes who had little or nothing to lose if their projects failed, however much those might suffer who were induced to enter into them. It would have been much more satisfactory to him to see some names—influential names—of men of weight and character publicly connected with this project at home. It might be that names of influential men here might greatly aid the projectors of any particular scheme, that parties perfectly innocent and ignorant might be induced to subscribe their capital, and in case of failure they would suffer—the projectors withdrawing, in all likelihood, in time to secure themselves from any loss, after sacking large sums contributed by the innocent shareholders. He did not impute anything of this kind to the parties who had been engaged in the scheme which was now proposed to this meeting; but they knew that such things might be, and before such a meeting as this gave its sanction to such a scheme, it should be made to undergo the most searching investigation. A committee should be appointed for the purpose, and upon receiving their report, the public would be better able to judge whether any encouragement should be held out to the project or not. As to the project of a railway from Sydney to Goulburn, he thought there were many obstacles to such an undertaking. He did not himself see any prospect of a railway paying beyond the county of Cumberland, or in the northern districts beyond Maitland. If carried further, he felt convinced that the result would be a loss to the proprietors and shareholders. It might not be known to all present that a gentleman formerly connected with the Survey Office, (Mr. Burke), had left Sydney for England, within the last few weeks, for the express purpose of getting up a company to establish a railroad between Sydney and Parramatta, and between Maitland and Newcastle. In reply to a letter which Mr. Burke had addressed to him, requesting answers to various questions, he had stated that he did not see any difficulty with respect to these localities, and that he did not think that the Legislature would interpose any difficulty, provided that the company when formed imported the necessary amount of labour for carrying out the undertaking. He had heard that that gentleman had taken home a number of calculations with him as to probable expense and revenue, and in addition to this he had himself surveyed the country; it was probable, therefore, that before a provisional committee could report, or at all events, before that report would reach England, a company would be formed at the suggestion of Mr. Burke. There might be a coalition of the various companies that had been started, or various boards of speculators might go on with various lines; but he hoped that the capitalists of England would not be gulled into spending their money beyond the county of Cumberland, or further north than from Maitland to Newcastle; he hoped too, that the colonists of New South Wales would not be led away by any fancied advantages to arise from the expenditure of a large amount of British capital—when that expenditure was unwarranted. He trusted that they would maintain a character for honesty, rather than give encouragement to external speculation.

Mr. H. G. SMITH explained, with reference to Mr. Burke, that that gentleman had gone home with a view not to the formation of a public company, but to the raising of the necessary amount, some £160,000 amongst his own private friends. Mr. Burke was the nephew of Mr. Stephenson, and had himself laid out the Leeds and Manchester line, and had been employed on several other lines in England. Mr. Burke, and others who had gone into the matter with him, calculated the profits to arise out of the expenditure of £160,000 would be £50,000 per annum; and Mr. Burke was sanguine as to his success in obtaining the requisite funds, and also as to the profitable result of their investment.

Dr. NICHOLSON said, with respect to some observations which had fallen from Mr. Wentworth, that he had stated that his remarks as to cost and returns from a railway, were applied to a fancied line between Sydney and Goulburn only because he was better acquainted with that road and with the traffic upon it, than with any other. He was not more anxious for any one particular line than for another, nor was he desirous of favouring any extravagant scheme of any set of projectors. He had brought the subject forward as being one of great importance to the colony, all he wished from the meeting was an expression of opinion; whether that was favourable or otherwise to the plans he had introduced to them mattered not; he had done his duty:—the people of England were ready to send their money here for the purpose of forming railways, and all he wished was to furnish the people of England with the opinions of those who must know best as to whether it was safe for the people of England so to invest their money or not.

Mr. EARL begged to say that neither he nor his brother had any interest whatever in the speculation. He was a naturalist, a geological traveller, and his passage in the *General Hewitt* had been taken some six weeks before the meeting in London took place, and he was now on his way to the Avon Islands in the Eastern Archipelago. The parties, however, who were getting up the company, which he felt assured was formed long before this, knowing that he was coming to Sydney, had requested him to bring the matter before the public if he had an opportunity. He had done so,—and all that he had to say further was, that if a branch company was formed here, the necessary capital and the necessary labour would at once be provided from England—and whether such branch was formed or not, he felt convinced that ere long railways would be laid down throughout the colony. There must be roads—as yet the colony had but few—railroads would cost but little more than macadamized roads, and their advantages were too well known to need enforcing by argument.

Dr. NICHOLSON here read an extract from a letter from Mr. G. W. Earl, in corroboration of the statement of Mr. Earl, that neither he nor his brother were or were likely to be at all interested in the shares of any railway company.

Mr. MACARTHUR said, that at present there was no resolution before the meeting; but he gathered from what passed that the general feeling was, that they should not throw cold water on the plan without first examining into the feasibility of the project. He was happy, however, to find his friend Mr. Wentworth express himself so forcibly as to the course which ought to be pursued by the colonists; they must recollect how much they had at stake; it was not money, but character, and they would lose their character if such a meeting as this entered rashly upon any wild goose scheme—encouraging British capitalists to send their money here—if that scheme should afterwards prove a failure. He thought the plan was feasible so far as related to the county of Cumberland, and from Newcastle to Maitland, but it would neither be right nor prudent to encourage any scheme for railroads to Bathurst or to Goulburn, or beyond Maitland at present. He had no doubt that at no distant time railroads would be established throughout the colony, and the statement of Mr. Earl that he was a naturalist put him in mind of some observations made by Mr. Peel, also a naturalist, belonging to the American squadron which was here some years ago; Mr. Peel had gone over the line of road which had been alluded to by Dr. Nicholson, and his remark was, that there would soon be a railroad on it,—before twenty-five years from that time. It seemed to him that all that this meeting would do was to appoint a committee to collect information on the subject of railways in this colony, and to report as to the feasibility of the project which had been submitted to them, and he should be happy if any gentlemen present would move such a resolution.

Captain M. C. O'CONNELL, M.C., said, that he had prepared such a resolution before their Chairman rose. He felt gratified, and so must all present feel, at hearing there was capital at their command in England. He fully concurred with Mr. Wentworth and the other speakers, that for the character of the colony, they should not delude the capitalists of England into any speculation which was not likely to afford a fair return for the investment of their capital. He did hope, however,—seeing the effects which railroads had produced in other countries, that here also

they would be not only advantageous to ourselves, but profitable also to those who at first paid for them. The honorable gentleman then proposed the appointment of a provisional committee, naming some of the most influential colonists who were present, and leaving them to add to their numbers if they thought fit.

Mr. Campbell Brown seconded the resolution, and in doing so reminded the meeting that it would be a work of supererogation if they confined the railways to those districts where there was already steam communication by water. It was the interior of the country that required railways, else the bullock-drivers must still hold their sway.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Raymond, Post-Master General of the Colony, was called to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Macarthur for his attendance, and for the manner in which he had conducted the business of the meeting.

THE MAITLAND HOSPITAL.

(Abridged from the Maitland Mercury.)

The anniversary day was celebrated in West Maitland by the laying the foundation stone of the Maitland Hospital on Campbell's Hill. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by E. D. Day, Esq., who had been appointed by His Excellency Sir George Gipps to act for him on this occasion. Divine service was performed at St. Mary's Church, previous to the laying of the stone, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Stack, and the sum of £10 was collected in aid of the Hospital funds. There were nearly two hundred persons present.

A large bottle, containing an inscription, and copies of the *Sydney Herald* and the *Maitland Mercury* of Saturday last, together with a few small coins of the present reign, was then placed in a cavity of the lower stone; after which Mr. Day, assisted by Mr. M. Lewis, the Clerk of Works, superintended the lowering of the upper stone by a crane. When this was effected, the British ensign was hoisted with three hearty cheers. The following is the inscription: —

"On the 26th day of January, 1846 (being the 58th Anniversary of the foundation of the colony), this foundation stone of the Maitland Benevolent Asylum was laid by Edward Denny Day, Esq., police magistrate of Maitland, as proxy for His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, the Governor of the colony of New South Wales. The ceremony was attended by E. C. Close, Esq., the Warden of the District, and by several members of the District Council; also, by those who are every ready in deeds of benevolence, the members of the Union Benefit Society, and of the Society of Odd Fellows, with their respective officers; also, by the ministers of religion, and the churchwardens; and numbers of the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country were also present at this interesting ceremony. This foundation stone is laid in the hope that Heaven will so prosper the work, that many fellow-creatures who, without this place of refuge, would linger through their sufferings in neglect and want, may here meet with sympathy and aid."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, 2,500 sheep with Stations, near Patrick's Plains.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, White Shirts; at 11 o'clock, Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds, Slops, &c.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Italian Juice, Pimento, Brushware, Paper, Twine, Pipes, &c.

Mr. S. Solomons.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture; at 12 o'clock, Check Shirts, Silk Braces, Glassware, &c.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dressing Glasses, Office Furniture, &c., Coffin Furniture; at 12 o'clock, Allotments at Chippendale, Leasehold Property in Pitt-street, Champagne.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Flour, Beef, Groceries, Spanish Olives, Nuts; at 12 o'clock, Wines, Brandy, Bottled Stout.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture; at 11 o'clock, Perfumery, Seidlitz Powders, Brushware, Showerbaths, Weighing Machines, Spades and Shovels, Saddlery; at half-past 11 o'clock, Crown Window Glass; at half-past 12 o'clock, Port and Sherry Wines, Bottled Stout, Brandy.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At his Rooms, at 7 o'clock p.m., Books.

Messrs. Pickering and Lucas.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture and Sundries.

COUNTRY SALES.

Mr. J. Bull.—At the Salutation Inn, Goulburn, February 2, 120 Head of Cattle.

Mr. G. Seymour.—At Clarendon, near Windsor, January 31, Fat Cattle.

Mr. A. Dodds.—At the Paterson Township, February 3, Horse Stock and Dairy Cows.

Mr. J. Ledsam.—At Skellatar, Muswellbrook, February 4, Household Furniture, Cattle and Horse Stock, Farming Implements.

Archbishop Polding.—We understand that Dr. Polding proceeds to Europe by an early vessel.

Mr. Charles Newton begs to call the attention of the trade to his sale, this day, of winter slops, blankets, flannels, merino shirts, black worsted hose, brown cotton drawers and pants, Berlin wools, furniture dimity, 6-4 double milled tweeds, and a general assortment of soft goods.—*Communicated.*

Sheep.—We are requested to draw the attention of parties wishing to purchase Sheep, to the sale at Mr. Lyon's Mart, this day, at eleven o'clock, when about 2500 sheep, running near Patrick's Plains, with the right to the rented stations, will be put up to public competition.—*Communicated.*

Police Court Business.—Thursday.—There were thirty-six cases on the lists, viz.: thirteen drunkards, ten summons cases, and thirteen cases on the miscellaneous list. There were six females for drunkenness, one of whom was discharged, one was ordered to pay 5s. or sit two hours in the stocks; three were ordered to pay 11s. each, or to go twelve hours to the cells, and one to pay a like sum or go twenty-four hours to the same place. Of the seven men for drunkenness, one was discharged, three paid 11s. each, one was on the list by mistake, and three were ordered each to pay 11s. or go twelve hours to the cells. Of the summons cases, one for a breach of indentures was on the list by mistake, two for breaches of the Building Act, one for a breach of the Licensing Act, and one for misusing an apprentice, were all postponed. John M'Intosh and Patrick Conlan for assaulting Thomas Brindsley, and Albemarle Leyard, for obtaining money under false pretences, were all committed for trial, but allowed bail. One case for assault was dismissed, as no parties appeared, and another of a similar description was settled by the defendant paying a fine of 10s. and 4s. 8d. costs, and in one case for a breach of the peace the summons was not served. Of the thirteen cases on the list of general charges, three men for the Commissariat Store robbery, and one on suspicion of having the stolen property in his possession, were all remanded till to-day, for the evidence of the overseer at the stores; and one man on suspicion of robbing a man of his clothing, was also remanded, and to give evidence in the above case. The new cases were—three cases for breaches of the peace, two of which were settled by the defendants being each bound to keep the peace, and the third case was postponed till to-day. John Leary, for pretending to be blind and begging, was sent to gaol for one month; a boy named Patrick Mehan, for assaulting Mr Boyd's servant girl two separate times on the Woolloomooloo Road, was ordered to pay a fine of £5, and 4s. 6d. costs, or go to gaol for two months. John Harman, for stealing melons from John Benson's garden on the South Head Road, was remanded to gaol for seven days; and a man for an assault, was ordered to pay 20s., or go fourteen days to gaol. The Court adjourned at half-past four, P.M.

Committal.—The Police Court was occupied yesterday for upwards of three hours, before Mr. Windeyer, hearing the summons case of Mr. Neil Campbell *versus* Mr. Albermarle Leyard, for obtaining money under false pretences. In this case the complainant had accidentally met the defendant, who by representing himself as having brought from £2000 to £3000 in bills to the colony, induced Mr. Campbell to give him at sundry times in cheques and cash money to the amount of upwards of £100. Mr. Campbell having had his suspicions excited as to the accuracy of Leyard's statements, made enquiry of several of the gentlemen he had named, when finding his suspicions were well founded, he had him summoned for the offence already named; as it was made out to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant never had any funds in the Commercial Bank, and that he had no means of retiring the cheques, &c, which he had obtained from Mr. Campbell, he was fully committed for trial; but allowed bail on twenty-four hours' notice; himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each.

Inquest.—Yesterday afternoon, a Coroner's inquest was held in Mr. Toogood's hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets, on the body of John Gardner, baker, who had expired on the preceding evening, under the following circumstances:—John Warner, baker, of Market-street, deposed—that the deceased was his landlord, and during Wednesday last was in his usual health; witness had known him for about four years and a half; up till within the last three months deceased had been a hard drinker; but since that time he had been soberer than usual. About seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, while the deceased was sweeping the back yard of the premises which witness rented from him, he began spitting blood, and became so unwell that witness and another man had to help him to a seat, when the flow of blood from the mouth increasing, witness ran for Dr. Francis Campbell, of Castlereagh-street, who attended as soon as called on; but before he arrived, life was extinct. Dr. Campbell having certified that death had been caused by the rupture of a blood vessel in the region of the lungs, a verdict of died by the visitation of God was recorded.

Erratum.—In our report of the Anniversary Dinner, in Mr. Duncan's speech, for "Panathanday" read *Panathenæa.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INSTITUTION OF A LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

———— Beneath deciduous shades
Sits human kind, in hieroglyphic state,
Serious and pondering on their changeful fate;
While with inverted torch and swimming eyes
Sinks the fair shade of mortal life, and dies.

Gentlemen,—Among all the public institutions that do honour to Sydney, and credit to the humanity of the people, none would command a greater or more universal admiration than the erection or establishment of a Maternity Hospital, whose doors should be open alike to the destitute, the poor, and the *unfortunate.* Since my settling in Sydney, I have frequently had occasion to deplore the want of such an Institution; and the want will daily increase with the advance of population—need I do more than give this hint to the benevolent and unoccupied ladies of Sydney, and the bachelors and wealthy gentlemen of the colony in general? It is a want which every one who has a heart will strive to see supplied. It is a subject, a peculiarly attractive and deeply interesting subject, to every human being. Indeed it is one which is calculated to inspire even a layman with the desire of preaching a charity sermon. And I may be allowed to proceed so far as to say, that neither the best purposes of Christian charity will be fully accomplished, nor the sympathies of the heart find a proper object, until they shall have planted among the other monuments of civilisation, an hospital for the reception of the poor, the destitute, or the houseless profligate women who are in that condition of humanity which renders their situation an object of care and concern to the hardest heart. The voice of nature calls aloud for this establishment, no matter how humble at first its forms and capacity be—it is enough that it is wanted; and all its purposes could be fulfilled in a very limited, but well aired space, and with no great expense. The energies of the ladies of Sydney cannot be better exerted, their leisure time more nobly occupied, nor their spare shillings employed in a holier purpose, than in pouring in the oil and the wine to relieve their sisters of the great human family. This to them will be one of the most gratifying and natural of all the occupations or purposes of human charity or female tenderness, it will teach them lessons of wisdom above price. One act of unostentatious piety performed by a humble way-faring man called forth the most sublime eulogy that ever fell upon human ears, for it was pronounced by the lips of Divinity. And the lofty title of good Samaritan which the universal voice has bestowed on the actor in this delightful and refreshing interlude to the duller and grosser transactions of life, will endure and command the veneration of all time till the sun grow dim with age.

These enacted charities which form items of life itself, throw a radiance and a lustre around it which conceals its earthiness with their splendour—they are the gems of the diadem. Hence it has always appeared to me that if a preacher or a public orator would labour to implant in the minds of his hearers, especially the wealthy and powerful, a habit of beneficence, by practice rather than by precept, he would effect more real good by one experimental lesson than by twenty evanescent theories on the sublimities, the beauties, or the necessities of charity. If he would contrive to habituate not their ears only but their eyes alike to virtuous objects of affliction and helplessness, and vicious degradation, in their dens of filth and wretchedness, and surrounded by all the eloquent realities of misery and infamy, he would not need to use a single syllogism to convince them of the claim they have to their beneficence: the whisperings of the still small voice of conscience would teach them louder than a voice of thunder this important trust, that he who can with unwet eyes look upon a brother or a sister in want, pain, or distress, and neglect to alleviate their sufferings by a timely and reasonable distribution of a portion of those funds which God has entrusted to his stewardship, *only for the good they can do,* will have a severe account to render before that tribunal where the rich and the poor are equally undistinguished by the invidious artificial gradations of rank or wealth—where a life of virtue and well doing are the only titles to distinction. But laying aside all higher reasons, every man has a deep social interest in preserving all the strong relations of the natural and moral ties which unite the whole human race in one family; for, think what he will to the contrary, every man's happiness is only the reflection of the happiness of others, and this connexion, mysterious though it be, reaches even to the skies. The man who could engrave upon the general mind the lasting ever-vivid conviction that self-love and social are the same, would effect a glorious revolution in the political economy of private wealth, and the milk of human kindness naturally pent up in every heart, and which wants only the stimulus of such a conviction, would flow in abundance and with hallowed effect.

Since the accidents of a social and refined state of life have made so many painful and unequal distinctions in the condition of men, so that while one portion of the children of Adam shall wallow in all the luxuries and comforts which the hand of fortune can shower upon him, the other, of no less weight in the scale of being, and equally important in the eyes of Heaven, is doomed to pine in squalid wretchedness, want, and pain. I repeat, since such is the doom of artificial life, and man a free agent, and so much more the victim of his evil passions, could you contemplate any thing so ennobling, so divine, in human character as the picture of a rich man voluntarily devoting himself and his substance to the practical and indiscriminate alleviation of human sufferings? Could you conceive any office within the boundless scope of universal benevolence, embracing all, from the Creator to the worm, that presents to God so much to love, and to man so much to admire, as that practical benevolence whose empire is the universe, and whose

———— rays divine,
Dart round the globe from Zembla to the Line,
O'er each dark prison plays the cheering light,
Like northern lustres o'er the vault of night,
From realm to realm with cross or crescent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and misery are found.

This letter has grown upon me far beyond necessary limits; but it is on a subject of high and winning interest, in which one is apt to lose himself; it is one of the few matters on which too much cannot be said, and I trust the other Sydney newspapers will unite with me in forwarding this proposition, by giving the substance all possible publicity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, very truly,
FRANCIS CAMPBELL, M.D.

Castlereagh-street, January 24.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Under the impression that you will readily comply with my request in giving a place within your journal to the transaction of which I conceive myself to have serious cause of complaint, I have forwarded to you the following account of it:—

About eight or ten days ago, my wife having lent what she considered to be a genuine one-pound note to a person of her acquaintance, who required the temporary loan of one, and which had been taken in the course of business, she was subsequently waited upon by a party into whose hands it had passed with an intimation that the said note was a spurious one, and having demanded and received payment of the amount expressed upon it, with a decided refusal on his part to leave it in my wife's possession, she waited upon the Cashier of the Australasian Bank (in whose hands she found that the note had been placed) to represent the transaction, and to solicit reimbursement of the amount she had expended upon it, when she was informed, that the Directors of the Bank would have a meeting in the afternoon of that same day, upon which, too, she would receive intimation of the result of their deliberations upon the matter. No such intimation having been received by myself or wife, I addressed a letter to the Directors, expressing a hope that they had come to the determination of replacing the forged note by a genuine one; or, at all events, of returning to me the forged note itself; to which letter I received the reply, that the said note had been placed in the hands of the police, and that they could do nothing further in the business!

Now, Gentlemen, it does appear to me to be a singularly hard case that any member of the community, especially if he be a merchant or tradesman, having no means to enable him to distinguish a forged from a genuine note, should yet be subjected to the loss of the whole amount represented upon the spurious one, simply because he has been so unfortunate as to put so much confidence in the genuineness of any and every document pretending to emanate from one of the Banks. But what has still more surprised and mortified me is, the fact of my having met so decided a refusal on the part of the Directors of the Australasian Bank, either to cash the note, which was a forgery upon themselves, or return it me; thus driving me to the necessity of refusing to take bank *promises to pay* altogether, or to be again subjected to similar losses, not having the opportunity, in the hurry of business, to affix my customers' names to the notes I receive from them, nor the means of detecting a spurious note, which, to a certain extent, I should possess were the note in question handed over to me, by placing it in *juxta position* with any other note which may hereafter at any time be proffered to me.

Perhaps, Gentlemen, you will have the goodness to inform the public by what right it is that this note, which has thus been represented a forged one, is detained from me. I have purchased it dearly enough; and seeing that the possession of it would probably lead to the ready detection of similar ones, and prevent further loss not only to myself, but to my neighbours, I consider it doubly hard that I should have been thus so unceremoniously treated by the Directors of the Australasian Bank.

With due respect, Gentlemen,
I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH DICKSON,
Soap Manufacturer, Brickfield-hill.

January 29, 1846.

[When a forged note reaches a bank, it is as a matter of course "stopped," and payment refused. The only person that Mr. Dickson has to complain of is the person from whom he received the note, and if he has any clue by which he can trace out that person, he had better apply to the police, who will readily assist him. —Eds.]

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE CORN QUESTION.

(From the Times, September 24.)

The Conservative member who ventures to speak about the Corn Laws possesses great claims to the public indulgence. He is deprived of almost every argumentative or rhetorical resource. He has neither popularity, principle, nor party. Except to a daily sinking and minishing class, he is decidedly unpopular. When he comes to reasoning, he makes the unpleasant discovery that all the postulates of the question are in the hands of the enemy. His treacherous master has surrendered every particle of definition or axiom, and he is left to construct an old theory on a new foundation. Of course the impromptu hypothesis is not very durable. Under existing circumstances the third resource is still more thoroughly denied him. The man who takes refuge from popular prejudice or argumentative defeat in the staunchness and consistency of Sir Robert Peel may stand for a picture of desperation or helplessness. He is like the wretch who runs into the sea from a bear, or who cuts his throat at the prospect of a natural death. All things considered, therefore, we are rather disposed to admire the skill and courage of the Conservative who can speak at all on the subject, than to pull his speech to pieces. As Johnson said of preaching women and dancing dogs, the wonder is that they can do anything so unnatural and inappropriate at all, not that they do it well.

Thus, Captain Rous's recent speech on the Corn Laws, of which, through his kindness, we were yesterday enabled to give our readers a correcter version than that which lately went the round of the papers, may be a very indifferent affair, considered absolutely as an essay on the Corn Laws, but in respect of the speaker is a most meritorious and surprising production. It is wonderful that a Conservative, pledged as he is, clogged as he is, crippled as he is, out of place as he is, can say so much that will pass muster, and look like sense at all. He dances very fairly, *i. e.,* considering it is on half his complement of legs, or with all his legs, but in fetters or wooden shoes.

Captain Rous, who seems a provident captain, takes account of the national crew, the national voyage, and the national provision. He condescends to numbers, reckons mouths by men, and is wise enough to know that corn will not come with an "open sesame," either when starvation surprises a crew in the midst of the Atlantic, or when a deficient harvest surprises populous but unprovided realms. He puts the question very fairly:—

Now, there is one problem to solve, and I apply to you for its solution. The population of this country increases at the rate of 400,000 per annum; it continues to increase, and in forty years time will again have doubled itself; and I can assimilate its state and prospects to no other country in the world except China. In China the population is computed at 300,000,000. In that country agriculture is highly esteemed; nowhere is it more laboriously or scientifically practised; yet China not only is compelled to allow a free trade in corn, but every foreign ship arriving in a Chinese port partially laden with grain is exempted from harbour duties. Now, gentlemen, to this state and condition we must finally arrive; as our population increases, so must this country assume a garden cultivation. Since 1795, our population has doubled, and in a progressive ratio you have doubled the produce of your fields, and your pastures carry double the quantity of stock. In 1845 you ridicule the farming operations of 1795; and, in all human probability, the next generation will treat you with similar indignity. Now, the question I put to you is this,—when the population again doubles itself, do you think you can again double the amount of grain, that you can again double the quantity of stock? But in the event of a bad harvest, what is to become of us? Let me remind you that only three weeks ago the rains had partially destroyed your potatoes, and that if the rains had continued one fortnight longer, they would have materially injured your corn crops; and what would have been the result? *I declare solemnly to you that no Minister can lay his head on his pillow without first satisfying his mind that he has taken all human precautions to avert the miseries of such a horrible catastrophe.*

The problem is here not only stated, but solved very satisfactorily, and that with a powerful practical improvement. The harrowing prospect of China's three hundred millions is held out to a country which is doubling its population every forty years, and which is already so populous that we are practising all kinds of atrocities to get rid of the yearly surplus. If the condition of China is adduced, so also is one of its remedies—an actual premium on the importation of grain. No minor consideration is there allowed to qualify the natural instinct of providing against the evil day. The same feeling which makes agriculture the noblest profession and the most praiseworthy toil, which converts that vast territory into a garden, and which gives value to everything whatever that can support life or fertilise the soil—this same feeling "exempts from harbour duties every foreign vessel even partially laden with grain." So the gallant Captain is at pains to tell us. No wonder he should preface his remarks by pointing to a motto on the wall before him, "Prosperity to agriculture and commerce," and declare that this is "exactly one of the objects he wishes to attain." No wonder he should talk of bad harvests and the potato panic, and ask, not merely what will possibly happen forty years hence, but what would have happened this very next twelvemonth in the event of those apprehensions so rife only seven weeks since having been unhappily realised. No wonder that after picturing a scene which we might possibly have been witnessing this moment, he breaks into a forcible appeal to the present Minister, to avert, as far as in him lies, "the miseries of so horrible," and, it is shocking to add, so impending "a catastrophe."

The honorable and gallant member then adds what is undoubtedly true, and what just now should be no small aggravation of the public solicitude—that, under the dreadful emergency he has described, it would be bootless to look to any part of the European continent for aid.

And recollect that this calamity would have been general throughout Europe; in Russia the wheat crops have failed, Germany has experienced a bad harvest, and France will be an importing country; wheat must, therefore, maintain a high price in this country; but I mention these facts to prove that we must not look to Europe to supply any deficiencies in our corn-market, as in all probability the same causes which influence our harvests will produce there the same effects.

This of course is very conclusive as to the fact that the continent is not that inexhaustible and overpowering competitor which timid agriculturists are apt to suppose. Formidable rivals may become importing countries. Not only England, but all Europe is unprepared. Though corn, in the gracious order of Providence, can be the most easily and thoroughly preserved of all human nourishments, yet at the present moment there exists nowhere an accumulation sufficient to stave off even for a month the "horrible catastrophe" of a European dearth. Certainly all this seems to point one way—to the necessity of laying by for the winter of a common desolation, to giving every possible encouragement to England and to all the world to prepare for the worst.

Now, however, comes in the Conservative fetter. Thus far the Captain's movements have been free enough; now, however, we see that he is dancing his hornpipe in clogs.

We must neither look to Europe nor the United States of America, because every artifice and ingenuity that man can devise to depress our trade, and to prevent the importation of our manufactured goods, has been adopted by their respective Governments, and for that reason I would retain the present import duties on foreign corn."

Really, after proving that the continent cannot always, and in the long run, supply us with a sufficiency of corn, it does seem necessary to recommend that we should refuse to be their customers. The Captain has told us we cannot depend on the continent, because Nature forbids. Why, then, add that we ought not to depend on them because equity does not allow? The dependence, it seems, is not only impossible, but unfair. If it is impossible, why not leave it in Nature's hands? Why preach against the sin of flying, and the unfairness of living on air?

The member for Westminster, however, evidently resents his trammels, and has his revenge against his gaoler. So, having discharged his *devoirs* to party by upholding the corn laws as against Europe, he proceeds to plead for their remission in the case of our Australian Colonies. Nothing can be more answerable than his arguments in their behalf, drawn from the indulgence given by the present Ministry to their more dangerous, though more favoured rival, on the banks of the St. Lawrence; and from their natural right as an integral part of the empire. The question of equity and common sense is clear. Whether Australia is a *sufficient* resource; whether a few convict or pauper colonies, as yet in the rudest and most elementary state, can largely minister to wants which all Europe cannot entirely remove, we leave to the Captain's own fair sense to answer. His more professional qualities will come to his assistance. Let him measure the distances, compute the several populations, and their ratios of increase, consider all the expenses of abundant production, and then answer whether it is wise to despise our neighbours and look to New Holland and Tasmania for the Egypt and Sicily of the British Empire?

THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

(From the Times, October 13.)

The lapse of time is scarcely less perceptible than the changes which accompany its rapid flight. It is only by looking backward to some fixed point that we can realize our progress; and from retrospection alone can we obtain the elements for calculating the probabilities of the future. Thirty years of peace, enabling us to concentrate our energies on home affairs, and of those thirty years a majority adding rapidly to our means of giving efficiency to our energies, have worked, sometimes noisily, but more often silently, greater changes in the actual state of the nation than the boldest astrologer would have dared to predict in 1815. We need scarcely allude to the change of the currency, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Roman Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Act, the New Poor Law, the Abolition of Slavery, the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Income tax, or the Maynooth grant. These will occur at once to every one. It is scarcely necessary either to refer to such (in some respects) minor pieces of legislation as the alteration of the Game Laws, the Charity Commission, the general abolition of capital punishments, the Banking and Joint Stock Companies Acts, the Church Building Acts, the alteration of the Corn Laws, the prohibition of women's labour in mines, the Dissenters' Marriage and Registration Acts, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, or the new tariff, to prove that we are engaged, as a nation, in something very like a remodelling of our national and social condition. Legislation has but endeavoured to keep pace with other changes, and as they proceed many pages of the statute-book will be scarcely more than a record of what the nation has already done for itself. From lucifer matches, which 20 years ago were sold at 3s. 6d. a box as philosophical toys, and have now driven away the tinder-box even from the back woods of North America, to the electric telegraph, which has all but literally annihilated time and space—in all our doings, in every circumstance affecting us, we can trace the finger of change; and as regards our material condition, it is impossible to deny that on the whole the progress is one of improvement. A dozen years since Dr. Dionysius Lardner proved, upon oath, by mathematical calculations, to a committee of the House of Lords, that it was an absolute impossibility that a steamer could ever cross the Atlantic; the impossibility is now a matter of weekly occurrence. Ten years ago we paid eighteen-pence for the postage of a letter in an envelope carried eighty miles; it is now carried four hundred miles for one penny. Fifteen years ago railway locomotives accomplished twenty miles an hour. they can now do seventy-five. We can go to China and back in less time than, twenty years since, it occupied to get to Calcutta. Who is now daring enough to assert that we are more than on the verge of our changes? Thirty years since we spent scores of millions of pounds sterling in a single year to bring the war to a successful termination; we are now proposing to spend about a couple of years' war expenditure in completing our system of railways. It must be completed, for the nation wills it. Who dares to say that by the time the Long Annuities expire we shall not have "Consolidated £4 per centum per annum railway annuities!" Fifteen years ago railways were treated as mere private speculations; but the Government has already commenced the foundation for laying hands on them for the national benefit. Five years ago we had mere railway shares; we now have railway stock. Joe Willett's advice to his son, "Do you leave the moon alone, and the moon will leave you alone," might have been useful to railway directors could they have left Parliament alone; but as they could not, they may find that there is a tide in their affairs, singular dependent for its flux and reflux on the lower if not lesser orb of our legislative system. As railways are becoming consolidated, so is railway stock. What sage of the money-market can foretell what may not be done fifteen years hence with railway consols? The shares in the great trunk lines are dealt in for investment. For the present they seem to be treated as almost too good for speculation. What are we to do when the 3 per cents. are reduced to £2 10s.? Look at the bill for improving the health of towns, and note its "enunciation of the principle" (as the Parliamentary phrase is) that the social wants of all classes, but more especially of the poorer, require great interference with many old interests. But beyond all these matters look at the educational condition of the people. For good or for evil, whichever it be, a most important change has there come over us. Who now brings out a first edition in quarto? Of what are "people's editions" the evidence? From art-unions and illustrated newspapers, to republications in weekly numbers or monthly parts of Shakspeare and Froissart, we have everywhere proofs of an extension of taste and reading. That the taste is imperfect and the reading for mere amusement, is, perhaps, more than probable; and that neither will produce any valuable results may be granted; but there they are, facts, and as such valuable. Even the reviews and magazines, trashy and superficial, mere trunkmaker's stock as most of them are, now enlist the pens of those who in the last century would have devoted themselves to the production of octavos, as their grandsires did to the composition of folios. The last generation had one Junius, elaborating an occasional letter to delight or enrage the reading public. Every day now affords to an infinitely extended reading public food for thought of a kind unknown to the literary ephemerides of thirty years ago. In the midst of all this new activity, of all the restless craving for novelty, the unceasing striving to surpass whatever has been done before and to eclipse whatever exists, we have one great want. Where is the man among us capable of guiding the nation aright, of giving to public opinion that healthful tone which can alone render it harmonious with eternal truth, of deciding for the best the course and character of our rapid career! Lord Brougham and Mr. Carlyle have made the attempt, each in his own peculiar mode, and each has signally failed. It is in vain that we try to point to a single individual, to a clique, or to the leaders of a party, as likely to make any permanent valuable impression on the character of the people. But we have leaders who are availing themselves of the opportunities within their reach. In Ireland the passions of its people are sedulously cultivated by Mr. O'Connell, and in Great Britain the principle of expediency is embodied and exhibited in action in Sir Robert Peel. Under such leaders, with the examples set by them, with the encouragement they give by precept and practice, who will be bold enough to say that the social and moral condition of the nation, stimulated by the feverish excitement under which it labours, and suffering at the same time from a plethora of wealth in its upper extremities, and the atrophy of poverty in its lower, may not, by one of those accidents to which the body politic is at all times liable, be suddenly brought into a state of the most imminent peril?

Railways in London.—A great scheme is on foot to build in Farringdon-street a central terminus for railways, uniting Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other places with the metropolis. The man of business will be able to step out of his office, and, without any packing up—without so much as buttoning his coat, or doing more than pocketing his papers—be set down in Manchester or Liverpool. The project has, in a preliminary stage, received the sanction of the City Parliament—the Court of Common Council—who have referred to a committee the petitions from companies to purchase the necessary ground. The site of the Fleet Prison, erewhile the cage of the miserable insolvent debtor, will hereafter be thronged by people passing and repassing from all parts of the world, eager ministers of the industry and prosperity of the country. No contrast could exceed that of the past and future use of the site. There is a talk of some great central terminus for all railways. It does not, however, need any vast effort of imagination to look beyond even that scheme, to the day when the metropolis will be converted into one immense terminus, by means of a special system of metropolitan railways, traversing the whole space; so that the Birmingham traveller may take to the rail at Newington Butts, the Brighton traveller at Paddington, the Bristol traveller at Whitechapel; dispensing with the preliminary obstruction of cab or omnibus. It has been well remarked, that the resident of Kensington or Bayswater will not long consent to remain, in point of time, at a greater distance from the heart of the metropolis than the resident at Harrow or Maidenhead. You may find it take you as long to go from Kensington to the London-bridge terminus of the Brighton Railway, as from London-bridge to Brighton. Nay, of two friends taking leave at London-bridge, one for Brighton by rail, and one for Kingston by omnibus, the traveller to Brighton might reach his destination first. London will speedily find the means of balancing these disparities; and when that has been done by an internal system of railway, the long-lined railways will obtain the means of using the internal system as an extension of their own. Some object, that the introduction of railways into the metropolis will obstruct trade, and injure the citizens. Of course, whatever obstructs trade will injure the citizens; but how facility of transit can obstruct trade is the puzzle. Railways do not obstruct trade anywhere else; not over the country, nor within factories, where the train-rails from the coal-house to the engine-house, the moving stages ascending and descending from floor to floor, are all of the railway genus; and a great town may be considered to stand between the wide space of a country at large and the narrow crowded space of a factory. The railway conveyance for passengers is the cheapest in the world, upon the whole the safest, and self-evidently the most facile. The railway carriage is virtually a moving room, and without much difficulty it might be made completely so; a luxury which the Americans have almost effected in their "cars." Time is precious to tradesmen; though some citizens, it seems, have still to learn the fact. An hour lost in traversing London to get at the railway may cause him who has just learned some important intelligence to miss the packet for America, or lose the sale of goods made up on a hasty order. An hour or two to be wasted in the omnibus may decide that you will not go or send at all about some business that might have proved worth the trouble; whereas railways in London would convert the whole metropolis into one vast office. Eventually, the citizen's private counting-house and country-house may be one, with a back railway connecting it to his city counting-house. But to have an internal system of railways you cannot do without *termini* in London itself—not one but many. And greatly must such an innovation conduce to the improvement of London. It will relieve the principal streets from huge masses of heavy traffic—exchange for the ponderous and obstructive waggon the flying island or subterranean magic car of the railway train; saving hindrance, noise, and mechanical troubles innumerable. It will introduce handsome edifices. It will break up bad neighbourhoods—as this very terminus at Farringdon-street promises to do, and give opportunity for remodelling whole districts without special cost; the one operation of improvement becoming a mere incident in the other operation of making the railways. It will shake up the ill-contrived framework of the British capital, suggesting and facilitating other improvements, until railway-traversed London will look back with smiling pity on those days when citizens survived who dreaded lest railway *termini* should obstruct trade.—*Spectator.*

The Paris papers mention an odd suicide at Dinan, to which the self-murderer was provoked by misreading some figures. Two peasants brought an action against a young girl, to whom their father had left his property. They were cast in the suit, and compelled to pay the costs. One of them withdrew, in great distress of mind, awaiting the avoué's bill. It came, and the peasant read in it that he owed 1248 francs, (about £50). Being unable to pay the sum, he went and hanged himself. He did this under the influence of mistake, for the amount of the bill was not 1248 francs but 12 francs 48 centimes (about 10s.)

The Vatican versus Railroads.—The *Gazetta Italiana,* a print published at Paris, mentions three decrees which, it alleges, have been recently issued by the Pope. The first prohibits the construction of any description of railroad in the Pontifical dominions; by the second, all the Pope's subjects are prohibited from attending any scientific congress; and the third, orders all physicians not to attend such patients as, after their third visit, shall not have received the sacrament.

Sir John Guest, Bart., has lately purchased the splendid mansion and extensive estate of Canford, in Dorsetshire, from Lord de Mauley (son of the Earl of Besborough) for £300,000. This property is between Wimborne and Poole, and embraces one of the outskirts of the latter town. Canford was inhabited for one year by the Queen Dowager.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Solemn Baptism of 130 Converted Jews.—The city of Saratoff, on the Volga, recently was the scene of a spectacle, which for magnificence could scarcely be equalled by the cities of Western Europe. One hundred and thirty Jews, recently enrolled in the army, having expressed a desire to embrace the Greek Catholic faith, the 4th of June (O. S.) was appointed for their reception into the bosom of the church. On that day, early in the morning, the Liturgy was said in the Cerkieff (cathedral of Saratoff) the neophytes, as not being yet baptized, and therefore unworthy to enter the holy place, standing outside the door which faces the west. After the service the whole congregation in procession, with banner and music, followed by the Israelites two and two, proceeded to the banks of the Volga, where they were baptized in the usual form, after which they joined the congregation, and returned hand in hand to the cathedral, which, as now forming part of the Christian community, they entered, and the whole concluded with an impressive discourse by the priest. The whole place on the banks of the Volga was crowded with people of all nations and religions—Catholics, Lutherans, Mahommedans, and Pagans—who viewed this novel spectacle in amazement.—*Bremen Gazette.*

Forthcoming Railways.—We have been favoured with the following list of railways which will be brought before parliament early next session:—A railway from the Stock Exchange to Bethlehem Hospital, with a branch to Newgate, and another to the Queen's Bench. The shares are already at a very heavy premium, having been principally bought up by large speculators at Leeds. The chairman is the late projector of the Diddlesex Insurance Company. A railway from Covent Garden Theatre to Portugal-street, with branches to the Strand, Olympic, and other minor theatres. Mr. Charles Kean and Mr. Vandenhoff have taken a number of shares in this railway, which is now known familiarly as the tragedians' line. A branch railway from the different termini of the principal railways in London to the largest metropolitan hospitals will be opened as soon as sufficient accommodation can be made in the latter for the great access of business this contemplated junction is sure to bring.—*Punch.*

The sale of the library of the late Duke of Sussex has terminated. The number of days consumed in the disposal of this extensive collection was sixty-two, and the total amount produced by the sale £19,149 1s. The executors have therefore gained upwards of £3000 by the Government not accepting their offer. The collection cost the late illustrious prince between £15,000 and £16,000; but then it must be taken into consideration that a great addition was made to the library by the number of books presented to him.

Sir John Mordaunt.—Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., was the head of the ancient family of Mordaunt, one of Bedfordshire origin, where it ranked amongst the most eminent houses of the county. The estate of Mordaunts in Bedfordshire was a grant from William the Conqueror. In 1486, Sir John Mordaunt of Turvey commanded for King Henry VII., at the battle of Stoke; and being as learned in law as skilful in arms, he was made Justice of Chester, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This Sir John's younger brother's descendant—L'Estrange Mordaunt—signalised himself as a military leader, and did good service for Queen Elizabeth, in Flanders, and in Ireland; he was one of the first raised to the dignity of a Baronet, being so created the 29th June, 1611, soon after the institution of the order. Sir L'Estrange's heirs have, from father to son, held the baronetcy down to the present time, and they have, for the last hundred and fifty years and more, represented in Parliament the county of Warwick. Sir John Mordaunt, whose lamentable death we now record, was the ninth baronet; he was born the 24th August, 1808, and inherited the title on the decease of his father, the 30th May, 1823: he married, the 7th August, 1834, Caroline Sophia, second daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester. Sir John Mordaunt was M.P. for the southern division of Warwickshire, and was highly and justly respected by his constituency; he was a Tory in politics. His death occurred under distressing circumstances. While out shooting with his relative, Mr. Arthur Mills, the gun of the latter accidentally went off, and severely wounded the Baronet, the whole charge lodging in the calves of his legs. The accident did not, at first, present so dangerous an aspect, but erysipelas eventually set in. Mr. Hoghton, the eminent surgeon of Birmingham, was sent for, but all human efforts proved unavailing. On the morning of the 27th ult., the unfortunate gentleman expired, in his thirty-eighth year, at his seat, Walton, near Stratford-on-Avon, in the presence of his family, and of his father-in-law, the Bishop of Rochester. Sir John leaves issue, four sons and two daughters; his eldest son and successor, Sir Charles Mordaunt, the present baronet, is only nine years of age.

Cigar Manufactories at Manila.—There are two of these establishments, one situated in the Binondo quarter, and the other on the great square or Prado; in the former there are two buildings of two stories high, besides several storehouses, enclosed by a wall, with two large gateways, at which sentinels are always posted. The principal workshop is in the second story, which is divided into six apartments, in which 8000 females are employed. Throughout the whole extent, tables are arranged, about sixteen inches high, ten feet long, and three feet wide, at each of which fifteen women are seated, having small piles of tobacco before them. The tables are set crosswise from the walls, leaving a space in the middle of the room free. The labour of a female produces about two hundred cigars a day; and the working hours are from six A.M., till six P.M., with a recess of two hours, from eleven to one o'clock. The whole establishment is kept very neat and clean, and everything appears to be carried on in the most systematic and workmanlike manner. Among such numbers, it has been found necessary to institute a search on their leaving the establishment to prevent embezzlement, and this is regularly made twice a day, without distinction of sex. It is a strange sight to witness the ingress and egress of these hordes of females; and probably the world cannot elsewhere exhibit so large a number of ugly women. Their ages vary from fifteen to forty-five. The sum paid them for wages is very trifling. The whole number of persons employed in the manufactories is about 15,000; this includes officers, clerks, overseers, &c.—*Narrative of the United Service Exploring Expedition.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

OCCUPATION LICENCES.

At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 19th February, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, the licenses to occupy, under the regulations of 21st August, 1841, the following portions of land, for one year, from the 1st March, 1846. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Deputy Surveyor General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of 640 acres.

King.—1. 640 acres, near Biala, four miles north west of Biala. 2. 640 acres, near Biala, at the head of a branch of Grabben Gullen Creek. 3. 1100 acres, at the Yass River. 4. 150 acres, at the Yass River.

Georgiana.—5. 900 acres at the Sugar Loaf, 16. 917 acres, at Buckumba. 7. 700 acres near Carrawa, about four miles north-west of Carrawa.

Wellington.—8. 640 acres, at Frederick's Valley, near the confluence of Frederick's Valley Creek with Lewis's Ponds. 9. 640 acres, near the Pyramil River.

Hunter.—10. 1000 acres, at Boggy Swamp.

Camden.—11.—650 acres, near Bullio. 12. 640 acres, near Bullio.

Gloucester.—13. 750 acres, at the Manning River.

OCCUPATION LICENSE, PORT MACQUARIE.

At eleven o'clock, of Thursday, the 19th February, will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Port Macquarie, the License to occupy the following portion of land, for one year, from the 1st March, 1846. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Deputy Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. The upset price is £5 per section of 640 acres.

Macquarie.—1. 600 acres, near Farquhar Inlet, Manning River.

OCCUPATION LICENCES, BATHURST.

At eleven o'clock, of Thursday, the 19th February, will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Bathurst, the License to occupy the following portion of land, for one year, from the 1st March, 1846. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Deputy Surveyor General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of 640 acres.

Bathurst.—1. 640 acres, near Brown's Creek, near the head of Brown's Creek.

BIRTH.

At her residence, Lower George-street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, Mrs. Raphael, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Sydney Synagogue, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, by Mr. Isaacs, Reader, Mr. Louis Joseph, of Adelaide, South Australia, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Lewis Barnett Esq., of Jamison-street, Sydney.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

No. 97.

CONTENTS:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, England, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, South Australia, Manila, and Batavia. Vessels laid on for England; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in Sydney; Lighthouse at Trincomalie; Treasury Warrant—Postage; A Caution to Seamen; Screw-auxiliary Vessel *Massachusetts;* Commercial—Wool Market; Australian Wool Sales; Oils, Tallow, Hides, &c.; Bonded Warehouses; Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Price Current, &c.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, SHEEP.

A FEW Flocks of sound Ewes, with Lambs by their sides, or without Lambs.

They will be sold for cash, or will be exchanged for well bred and quiet cattle.

Apply by letter, (post paid), to "Woolpack," at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper.

P. S.—The Sheep are near the River Clarence. 810

TO STOCKHOLDERS.

ANY party wishing to dispose of a good sheep run in the Murrumbidgee district, capable of depasturing about 5000 sheep, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a letter, post-paid, stating particulars, to A. C., Post Office, Goulburn. 1218

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

ADVANCES made by the undersigned on Wool, Tallow, or other produce, consigned to Messrs. Lyall, Brothers, and Co., London.

6498 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c.

BUCHANAN AND CO. are purchasers of Wool, Tallow, and other produce; and make advances on shipments thereof to London or Liverpool.

Lyons-buildings, George-street. 5760

WOOL.

THE undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool.

W. E. MACKINTOSH.
Queen's Place.

January 9. 526

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.

5327 R. RAMSAY, Sen., AND CO.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.

Harrington-street. 6060

HORSES FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.

THE undersigned will purchase Horses for the above market, in Windsor, from this date to the 15th February, and will visit Yass for the same purpose on the 28th proximo.

Parties having horses to dispose of are requested to communicate with me as early as possible.

THOMAS C. FREER.

Coffey's Hotel,
Windsor, 21st January. 1583

FLOODED GUM

PURCHASED in any QUANTITIES, by

1595 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO

HONEY AND BEESWAX.

S. ELLIOTT still continues to purchase honey and beeswax, for cash.

Charlotte-place, January 29. 1860

NOTICE.

IT is requested that parties wishing to procure Rams from the Flocks of the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens, during the ensuing season, will have the goodness to give timely notice to the undersigned previous to the 1st June, in order that a sufficient quantity for selection may be brought to Stroud, where they will be depastured for the convenience of purchasers during the months of July, August, and September.

The terms will be as follows, viz.:—

First class Rams, three pounds
Second class ditto, two pounds ten shillings
Third class ditto, two pounds.

Payments, if under £30, to be made in cash; if above £30, by approved endorsed bills at three months, payable in Sydney, if in cash a reduction at the rate of ten per cent. will be allowed.

If required to be delivered on board the Steamer at Raymond Terrace, or in Sydney, the expenses must be paid by the purchaser.

Further enquiries may be made of Mr. Frederick Ebsworth, Sydney.

PHILLIP P. KING,
Commissioner for the
1836 Australian Agricultural Company.

NOTICE.

I, THE Undersigned, have appointed Mr. William Knight, of 226, Pitt-street, Sydney, as my agent to collect and receive all rents and other accounts due or growing due to me, for which his receipt will be a sufficient discharge.

CHARLES ROBERTS.

Sydney, January 29. 1848

NOTICE.

ALL parties who have purchased cattle originally belonging to Messrs J. A. and R. K. Broughton, are requested to re-brand them before the 1st day of March next, as after that date no person will be allowed to take cattle which are not so branded.

J. A. BROUGHTON,
Cocup-Tumut January 19. 1496

NOTICE.

TO MR. PETER BRENNAN, OF BRICKFIELD HILL.

UNLESS you call and pay the expenses incurred by a certain cow left in my possession, the same will be sold within seven days from this date.

WILLIAM WALLACE,
1839 Brickfield Hill.

THE FRENCH SHIP ADELE.

THE Captain will not hold himself accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of the above ship.

Sydney, January 27. 1780

AS it is the intention of the undersigned to proceed to England in the ensuing month, he requests that all persons to whom he is indebted will send in their claims without delay, under cover to John Rose Holden, Esq., York-street.

ARTHUR EDWIN WAY.
Sydney, January 27. 1698

NOTICE TO LANDED PROPRIETORS AND SHEEP-HOLDERS IN THE BATHURST AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

THE ADVERTISER wishing to procure a run capable of depasturing from six to eight thousand sheep, or a Farm with Run attached, would be disposed to give a liberal rent. Or any person having the same with sheep stock on it, and desirous of disposing of a portion of the stock, and wanting an active person to take the management of the remainder may hear of a purchaser, and one who has had considerable experience in the colony, by letters addressed to G. F., post-paid, Queanbeyan.

N.B.—The advertiser would have no objection to scabby sheep, provided the parties would give him the run for twelve months.

996

GREAT SOUTH ROAD.

FIVE Bridges lying between Bungonia and Marulan being in want of repairs, tenders will be received by me for their completion, under the following conditions:—That the work be done in the best and most substantial manner, and that it must be approved of by the three following gentlemen, before payment will be made:—

J. R. STYLES, ESQ.
J. S. MURPHY, ESQ., and
MR. HENRY CORBYN.

The lowest tender will be accepted.

W. P. FAITHFUL,
1841 Warden for the District of Goulburn.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

TENDERS will be received till Saturday, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for painting the *Thistle* steamer, according to a specification to be seen at the office of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.

JAS. PATERSON,
Secretary
Hunter River Wharf,
January 28. 1797

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the enlargement of Solomon's Temple, Clarence-street, may see plans, specifications, &c., on application to Mr. Philip Solomon, or Mr. Henry Robertson, Architect, 214, Pitt-street.

January 28. 1801

WANTED TO LEASE, for one or more years, an Estate of three or four hundred acres of land, on which is erected a genteel family residence, with the necessary out-buildings, &c., in the vicinity of Penrith or the Cowpastures. Address by letter, post-paid, stating particulars, to Mr. Major Lowe, Birling *via* Liverpool. 1835

COTTAGE WANTED.

WANTED, a detached cottage at Redfern, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room, well of water, and garden.

Apply at the *Herald* Office, if by letter, post paid. 1846

WANTED to purchase, or rent, a House or Cottage containing six rooms, detached kitchen, coach house, and stable, in or near Sydney. Apply by letter (stating all particulars) to L., No. 18, *Herald* Office. 1838

WANTED.—Any person having a set of Boilers for boiling down may hear of a purchaser by letter directed to A. B., Australian Club, stating the size, if new or second hand, and the price. 1772

WANTED TO BORROW, the sum of £500, for which liberal interest will be given, and first-rate security. Apply to Mr. Parker, Solicitor (if by letter, post paid), York-street; or to Mr. John Turner, Solicitor, West Maitland, where every information can be obtained. 1874

REQUIRED.

AN ORGANIST for St. John's Church, Parramatta.

Applications to be made personally, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Parsonage.

Parramatta, January 28. 1836

WANTED, as a turnover, a youth who has served part of his time as an APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS. For terms and particulars apply to

TUCKER AND JONES,
1837 *Mercury* Office, Maitland.

NURSE MAID.

WANTED, a tidy girl, about fourteen years of age: she must be able to use her needle, and make herself useful. Apply at Messrs. Bowen and Son, Saddlers, George-street.

January 30. 1853

FEMALE SERVANTS.

WANTED, a Nurse or Housemaid. Enquire of Mrs W. E. Rogers, 170, Pitt-street, near Park-street, next the New Congregational Chapel, between 10 and 3 o'clock. 1907

WANTED, a Housemaid; also a Nurse maid. Apply to Mrs. Burton Bradley, Surry Hills, Sydney. 1705

WANTED, a Laundress. Apply to Mrs. G. Hill, Surry Hills. 1812

WANTED, A FEMALE SERVANT. Apply at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. 1871

WANTED, a man and his wife, without encumbrance; the woman as cook, and the man as porter. Apply to

THOMAS PERKINS,
1854 417, George-street

WANTED, a man Cook and Groom. Apply to

MR. T. W. SMART,
1703 George-street.

WANTED, an experienced Gardener. Apply to Mr. Spencer, Solicitor, 14, Wentworth-place.

January 30. 1852

WANTED, a youth, about eighteen years of age, as General Servant. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
January 29. 1863

WANTED, an experienced Groom. Apply to M. C. O'Connell, Esq., Woolloomooloo.

January 27. 1712

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

WANTED, by a gentleman who has held a confidential situation for upwards of eight years, employment in Sydney, either as Clerk or Storekeeper, or would not object to any other engagement of a similar nature. Address M. P., *Herald* Office.

1842

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND LADIES GOING TO ENGLAND.

A MARRIED COUPLE, wishing to return to England, offer their services; the man as steward, the woman to attend upon a lady or family; require no salary, and have no objection to defray a portion of their expenses.

Address Z. A., *Herald* Office. 1866

(7) SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN in April last, from the Mochi River, Liverpool Plains, a Bay Mare, with white forehead, switch tail, aged; 88 branded on near shoulder 88 on off shoulder HS, on ribs HS. Whoever will give information so as to lead to the recovery of the same, shall receive two pounds reward, and on conviction of the offender shall receive a further reward of five pounds.

Address to
MR. RICK SEYMOUR,
Windsor Court House;
Or, to
J. W. BROWN,
1618 Wellington.

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from off the Redfern, on the evening of Thursday, a Bay Horse with black points and star in the forehead, branded CC on the near shoulder. The above reward will be given on delivery of the horse to the owner, at Redfern. If the above named horse be found in the possession of any one after this intimation they will be prosecuted according to law.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
January 19. 1204

A CARD.

MRS. NEWTON has two vacancies for gentlemen at her private boarding establishment, Harbour View House, Lower George-street, Dawes' Battery.

1849

BOARD AND LODGING.

COMFORTABLE and healthy accommodation for invalids and others, anxious to recruit their health, may be obtained at Watson's Bay, South Head Road, on application by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Gibson, Dock Yard, Lower George-street.

1861

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO or three gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated in a central and airy situation. For cards of address apply to 198, *Herald* Office. 1873

STORES TO LET.

NEWLY BUILT STORES in the centre of Pitt-street, in the rear of the Bee Hive, suitable for any kind of business requiring room and safety; would answer well for a central mercantile store for Wool Spirits, or Soft Goods, being clean and safe, with a superior counting-house. Stabling, Coach-house, Sheds, and Offices, all covered with slates, and quite enclosed. There are two floors 70 feet by 22, with large warehouse doors and crane. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to Mr. Uther, 274, Pitt-street.

January 28. 1779

OFFICES.

TO LET, the two rooms, forming the ground floor of the house lately occupied by R. J. Want, Esq., Pitt-street. Apply on the premises. 1679

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, the House and premises late in the occupation of the Australian Library, adjoining the Circular Quay; the rent moderate. Enquire of Captain Innes; or Mrs. Reiby, New Town.

January 8. 545

TO LET, the public-house known by the sign of "The Young Prince of Wales," York street.

For particulars apply to
936 B. M'LAUGHLIN.

TO LET.

THREE HOUSES IN "LYONS-TERRACE."

Apply to
Mr. SAMUEL LYONS,
Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

November 24. 8157

PETERSHAM RACE GROUNDS TO LET. The whole of the ground is well cleared. Apply at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, King-street East and Elizabeth-street. 1887

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT BROAD.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
A FARM ON THE LIVERPOOL ROAD

COMPRISING about 42 acres of land, with Villa Residence, and suitable offices, for a respectable family. About 20 acres are in cultivation as a garden and orangery, well stocked with every variety of fruit trees in full bearing; and about 5000 young orange and lemon trees. It is distant seven miles from Sydney, and the whole will be sold or let on advantageous terms. For particulars apply to Mr. William Wyatt, Pitt-street, trustee to the estate; or, to

HUTCHINSON BELL,
Official Assignee.
Sydney, 325, Castlereagh-street,
January 26. 1723

SALES BY AUCTION.

BRITISH PLATE DRESSING GLASSES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT
At eleven o'clock,
(Without Reserve)

Four cases large British plate mahogany framed toilet glasses

Terms at sale. 1880

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, JANUARY 30,
At 11 o'clock,

Office desks, chairs, table, and washhand-stand
Warehouse truck, blocks, fall, slings, and canhoops
Gig bolts and nuts
Warehouse tools and ladder
15 Cases superior old port wine
Lot empty cases

ALSO,

A very large and superior mounted and varnished chart of the world.

Terms at sale. 1879

COFFIN FURNITURE.

MR EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,
Without reserve, to close a consignment,

A large and excellent assortment of Coffin Furniture, in toils to suit the trade.

Terms at sale. 1878

CHIPPENDALE ALLOTMENTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, JANUARY 30,
At twelve o'clock,

Five building allotments at Chippendale, described on the plan at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, as
Lots 4 and 5 of section 1, each 20 feet 1 inch frontage to Queen-street
Lot 1 of section 2, each 19 feet by 58 feet, corner of Queen and Henrietta streets
Lots 4 and 5 of section 3, each 19 feet frontage to Henrietta-street.

Terms at sale. 1876

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN PITT STREET.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, JANUARY 30TH,
At 12 o'clock,

The Lease of a valuable Piece of Ground in Pitt-street, nearly opposite Bathurst street, having 16½ years unexpired, upon which is erected a neat brick-built cottage, now let at the very low rental of seven shillings per week.

The above is well worthy the attention of parties requiring a small cottage in a central situation, and at a comparative low rental.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 1877

CHAMPAGNE.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, JANUARY 30TH,
At twelve o'clock,

Eleven cases champagne

Terms—Cash. 1881

GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex "Watkins," Varty, Master, from Liverpool.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned shirts, more or less damaged by sea water.

Part Case EW § 89—9½ Dozen gents' white shirts, linen fronts, &c.
" " §40—6½ Dozen gents' white shirts, linen fronts, &c.

Terms, cash. 1814

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex "John Woodhall," Lawton, master, from Liverpool.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

THE undermentioned Shirts, more or less damaged by sea water:

Part Case EW § 35.—12½ dozen gentlemen's white shirts, linen fronts, &c., &c. (slight)
" " 18 dozen gentlemen's white shirts, linen fronts, &c., &c. (much).

Terms, cash, 1815

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SLOPS, &c., EX "MIDLOTHIAN."

MR CHARLES NEWTON

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

THIRTY-THREE Bales and Cases of the undermentioned goods, just landed,

Ex *MIDLOTHIAN*:

One bale 9-4 super Witney blankets
Two ditto 10-4 ditto ditto ditto
Two ditto 11-4 ditto ditto ditto
One ditto real Welch flannel
One ditto super Saxony ditto
Two ditto Lancashire ditto
One case 6-4 milled tweed
One ditto women's black worsted hose
One ditto men's lambs wool shirts
One ditto blue cloth caps
One bale blue pilot coats, velvet collars
One bale pea coats
One ditto monkey jackets
One ditto kersey drawers
One ditto baize shirts
One ditto extra serge striped shirts
Three cases town prints
One case 9-8 navys
Two bales stout white shirtings
Two ditto fine long cloths
One case furniture dimity
One ditto Berlin wools, rug canvas, and drawings
One ditto checked muslin
One ditto black silk handkerchiefs
One bale 72 inch grey sheeting
One ditto double stitched moleskin trousers

Terms at sale. 1736

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH.

2500 SHEEP WITH STATIONS NEAR PATRICK'S PLAINS,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,
(Without reserve,)

1200 Ewes, more or less
400 Wethers, 2 and 3 years old
890 September Lambs

The right of the two stations, situated about four miles from Patrick's Plains, on which the above stock is running, will be given in. There is an abundant supply of water, and two substantial built huts are erected on the same.

A quantity of rations, stores, and about 150 hurdles, woolpress, forty gallon boiler, a horse, and sundries, will also be given in.

Terms at sale. 1371

SATURDY, 31ST JANUARY.

BRYANT'S OLD PORT AND SHERRY, DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on

SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

35 Casks Bryant's sherry, 3 dozen
13 ditto ditto old port, 3 dozen
7 cases Devonshire cider, 4 dozen

Terms at sale. 1851

WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the residence of W. Dawes, Esq., corner of Hunter and Bligh streets, (in consequence of the above gentleman intending to remove), on

WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH FEBRUARY,
At eleven o'clock,
THE WHOLE OF THE HANDSOME FURNITURE,
Consisting of—

Sofas, tables, chairs, chiffoniers, sideboards, bedsteads, with beds and bedding, carpets, fenders, fire irons, &c., &c.

Catalogues are in preparation.

Terms at sale. 1878

PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 75, King-street,

THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,

Two very large looking-glasses, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bed, blankets, hats, pictures, beef, and a quantity of sundries.

Terms—Cash. 1886

SPANISH OLIVES.
BARCELONA NUTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart,

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

12 Cases, each 1 dozen, SPANISH OLIVES, in beautiful condition
10 Bags Barcelona nuts.

Terms at sale 1888

FINE FLOUR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,

5 Tons fine flour

Terms at sale. 1890

BEEF.

TO CAPTAINS AND OWNERS OF SHIPS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George street,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,

6 Tierces prime beef

Terms at sale. 1821

EPSOM SALTS, CARRAWAYS, BLUE, STARCH, BLUE-STONE, SAL AMMONIAC, TOBACCO, TEA.

TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

5 Casks Epsom salts
1 Ditto carraways
1 Case blue
2 Ditto starch
2 Casks blue-stone
30 Boxes black tea
5 Kegs negrohead tobacco
2 Cases preserved ginger
1 Cask sulphur
20 Kegs paint
5 Cans boiled oil
5 Ditto raw
5 Ditto turpentine
1 Cask tumblers
20 Gross matches

With a variety of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1892

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

2 pipes port wine
2 hhds. ditto ditto
2 quarter-casks Teneriffe
1 hhd. Marsala
3 quarter-casks sherry
2 casks Malaga
8 hhds. brandy
7 cases pale sherry
5 " superior port

Terms at sale. 1893

BOTTLED STOUT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

THIS DAY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

10 Casks, each 3 dozen, Bottled Stout.

Terms at sale. 1889

THE REGULAR FRIDAY EVENING BOOK SALE.

MR. W. G. MOORE

WILL SELL, THIS EVENING, at his Mart, Pitt-street, at 7 o'clock,

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED VOLUMES OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

Amongst which will be found—

General View of the World, quarto, 2 vols.
Lizar's Anatomical Plates
Atlas, 1845
Comic Tales and Sketches, by Michael Angelo Titmarsh
Laucet, 3 vols.
Three volumes of Pianoforte Music, new
Fisher's Views of India, China, and the Red Sea
Rousseau's Works, French, 3 vols.
Manning and Ryland's Reports, 2 vols.
Nine Annuals, various
Trist's Doctrines and Principles of the Church of Christ, 4 vols.
Ward's Reflections
Buck's Memoir of Bengal
Alexander Smith's Morals of Philosophy
Owen on Justification by Faith
Kidd on the Sonship
Hamilton on Purgative Medicines
Webster's Elements of Physics
Edinburgh Dissector
Life and Times of Alexander Henderson
Bishop Middleton's Sermons and Charges
Porteus's Lectures on the Gospel
Gilpin on the New Testament
The Precepts of Jesus, by Rammohun Roy
Hamilton's Merchandise
Common Place Book
And many others equally valuable 1884

UNDER EXECUTION FOR RENT.

SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction,

THIS DAY, JANUARY 30, 1846,
At his New Rooms, 26, Hunter-street, near George-street,
At half-past ten o'clock,

Tables and covers, sofas, chairs, book-case, washstands, sideboards, fenders, pembroke tables, hair-bottom chairs, iron bedsteads, glass, crockery, kitchen utensils.

And a quantity of other articles too numerous to particularise. 1883

CHECK SHIRTS, SILK BRACES, CUT TUMBLERS AND WINES.

SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction,

THIS DAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1846,
At his New Rooms, No. 26, Hunter-street, near George-street,
At twelve o'clock,

Case superior moleskin
Two casks glass, containing cut wines, tumblers and decanters
One trunk of very superior silk braces
Two tons cane
Four bales check shirts, tick, prints, &c.

Terms at sale. 1799

PRIME MEMEL YELLOW DEALS.

EX "MIDLOTHIAN," AND NOW LANDING ON CAMPBELL'S WHARF.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on

SATURDAY, 31ST INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

700 pieces best yellow deals, 3 x 9 per specification
630 pieces best yellow battens, 2½ x 7 per specification
460 pieces best yellow deals, 3 x 9 per specification

Terms at sale. 1869

PRIME KENT HOPS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on

TUESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

Six pockets prime Kent hops

Terms at sale. 1870

ITALIAN JUICE AND PIMENTO,

NOW LANDING, EX "GOLDEN SPRING."

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, JANUARY 30, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

12 Cases Sollozzi's brand
15 Bags Jamaica pimento

Terms at sale. 1806

BRUSHWARE, PAPER, TWINE, PIPES, &c.

TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

1 case assorted brushware
1 bale grocers' paper
1 " twine
8 cases pipes
4 kegs colonial tobacco

Terms at sale. 1758

130 BOXES CROWN WINDOW GLASS,

NOW LANDING, EX "GOLDEN SPRING."

TO GLAZIERS, OILMEN, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 2, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

130 Boxes Crown Window Glass, now landing ex *Golden Spring*, viz.:—

10 Boxes, 16 x 14
10 " 16 x 12
15 " 18 x 12
5 " 18 x 16
20 " 10 x 8
15 " 14 x 12
20 " 14 x 10
5 " 24 x 18
30 " 12 x 10

130 Boxes.

Terms at sale. 1756

FOR SATURDAY'S SALE.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF ENTERING INTO THE PUBLIC LINE FOR THE SALE OF ALE, WINE, AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 31ST INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock precisely, at the Mart, King-street,

A WINE AND BEER LICENSE, &c.

☞ The purchaser can have it transferred on Tuesday next.

Terms—Cash. 1845

WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

☞ JUST ARRIVED FROM MANEROO.

32 BALES FINE FLEECE WOOL,

UNWASHED.

MR. STUBBS

Has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, on

WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,
At 11 o'clock,

32 BALES Fine Fleece WOOL, viz.:—

BF § 1 to 23—23 bales unwashed fleece wool
HM conjoined 1 to 9—9 ditto ditto

Terms at sale. 1865

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH JANUARY,
At half past ten,

A QUANTITY of useful Household Furniture

Cedar dresser, tables, plate rack, &c.
A very excellent cart
One plough, &c., and a second hand weighing machine

Terms at sale. 1896

CHOICE PERFUMERY, SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, BRUSHWARE, SHOWER BATHS, WEIGHING MACHINES, &c., &c., &c.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH JANUARY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

ONE Case Perfumery, viz.:—Bear's grease, Macassar oil, cold cream, Jamaica marrow, pomatum, oil roses, esprit de roses, smelling salts, fancy soaps, essence peppermint, and Jamaica ginger, seidlitz and soda powders.

One cask brushware, viz.:—Clothes brushes, hair brushes, hat, bottle, and carriers' ditto, hearth and shaving ditto, shoe brushes, &c., &c.

4 Quadrants
4 Hazard's patent pneumatic baths
2 Portable shower baths, with curtains
6 American ovens, complete
3 Manifold writers
Gold hat bands.

ALSO,

2 James's patent weighing machines, to weigh 20 cwt.
2 Ditto ditto, ditto 30 ditto
1 Chaff-cutting machine.

Terms at sale. 1898

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SPADES AND SHOVELS,

MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

25 BUNDLES, one dozen each, spades and shovels.

Terms, cash. 1909

LONDON SADDLERY.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH JANUARY,
At eleven o'clock,

WF 1, 2 2 CASES, containing 24 London-made saddles, with stuffed flaps.

Terms at sale. 1902

PORT AND SHERRY, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, BOTTLED STOUT, SARSARAC'S AND MOUNIER'S BRANDY.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At half-past twelve o'clock,

9 CASKS, each three dozen Port wine, ex *Wilsons*
18 cases, each three dozen very superior ditto
17 quarter-casks sherry
3 hogsheads } superior ditto
3 quarter-casks }
4 hogsheads brandy, "Sarsarac's"
4 hogsheads ditto, "Mounier's"

ALSO,

On account of whom it may concern,
42 casks, each four dozen bottled stout.

Terms at sale. 1901

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

Just landed, and from the celebrated house of Chance Brothers and Co,

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell, without any reserve, at his Rooms, George street,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At half past 11 precisely,

130 BOXES CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of the following assortment, viz.:—

20 Boxes 12 x 10
30 " 14 x 10
30 " 14 x 12
18 " 16 x 12 } Warranted in first-
12 " 16 x 14 } rate order.
8 " 18 x 14
10 " 24 x 18
2 " 24 x 20

130 Boxes

Terms liberal at sale. 1899

10 QUARTER CASKS PORT WINE

A VERY SUPERIOR SAMPLE.

Just Landed.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY),
At half-past 12,

10 QUARTER-CASKS very rich Port Wine, a superior sample, worthy the attention of the trade and others.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Windsor. January 27. 1702

SPLENDID AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-RATE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SURPLUS STORES, CATTLE AND HORSE STOCK, &c., FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AT SKELLATAR, MUSWELLBROOK.

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has been honoured with instructions from George L. Robinson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Skellatar, Muswellbrook, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY,
At ten o'clock,

The following SUPERB FURNITURE, &c., &c.:—

PARLOUR.

6 Spanish mahogany chairs, horse hair seats
A Spanish mahogany sofa, horse hair seat
A Spanish mahogany large size loo table
A Spanish mahogany secretary, book case, and chefonier
A handsomely carved sideboard
A pembroke table
A small music table
Ornamental steel-topped fender and best fire irons
A Brussels carpet
A Brussels hearth rug
A superior-toned 6½ octave Spanish mahogany cottage cabinet piano, by Tomkinson, nearly new
Two fine engravings of Prince Albert and the Queen
One fine engraving of the Duke of Wellington
Two superior engravings
One oil painting—Cattle—Paul Potter
Three chimney ornaments, French porcelain flower vases

BED ROOM.

5 Birchwood chairs
1 Chest drawers
1 Double washing stand
Double toilet set—ewers and basins, &c.
1 Superior four-post iron bedstead, brass mounted
1 Palliass, feather bed, and wool mattress
Brussels carpeting
1 Towel horse
1 Toilet dressing glass

BED ROOM.

4 Birchwood chairs
1 Iron bedstead
1 Washing stand
1 Chest drawers
1 Small iron bedstead, for a child.

BED ROOM.

1 Iron bedstead
1 Washing stand
1 Tab'e
1 Four-post bedstead
1 Table.

PANTRY KITCHEN.

A complete dinner service
A complete dinner service, blue
A dessert service
One set dish covers
One tea urn
Crockery, various kinds
Kitchen utensils
Kitchen table
Kitchen chairs.

STORE.

Surplus stores, various kinds
Salt, sugar, 1 cwt. negrohead tobacco
Weights and scales; ditto large, with six 56 lb. weights

CATTLE AND HORSE STOCK, &c.

30 Cows, with calves by side
1 Superior Durham bull
4 Fat bullocks
Steers, heifers, &c.
4 Useful horses—horses broken to saddle and draft
A small grey pony, broken for a little boy
9 Working bullocks, well broken, and in good condition for work
Pigs, poultry, &c., &c.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

A 300 gallon cast iron boiler
150 Gallon refining pan, with tap, &c., furnace, doors, bars, &c., complete, for boiling down purposes
The above were made by Dawson and Co. of Sydney, and have been used but once.
Several ½ ton tallow casks, new
3 30 gallon iron pots
1 Copper
2 Ploughs
1 Moulding plough
1 Harrow
1 Scarifier
A strong town-built horse dray
A strong cart
A strong bullock dray
Bullock yokes, bows, and chains
Timber chain
A cart harness, and leading harness
A strong water cart, with cask containing 253 gallons
Wheelbarrow, tools, &c.

Mr. Ledsam respectfully invites the attention of the public generally, and the *élite* of the Hunter River district specially, to the important sale by auction to take place on Wednesday, the 4th Feeruary, at Skellatar, Muswellbrook. The property committed to his care is so multifarious as to justify the expectation of there being a large and numerous assemblage on this important occasion. The advertisement is replete with every article adapted to domestic convenience and fruition, and of such magnificence as to preclude the necessity of a single comment.

Terms—Cash. 1288

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Yeomans *v.* Williams.

ON Friday, the 6th day of February next, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by Public Auction, under and by virtue of the authority to him given by an Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, all the right, title, interest, and Estate, of the above defendant, in and to the Equity of Redemption of all that piece or parcel of Land, situate in the town of West Maitland, half an acre, more or less, being a portion of Yeomans's grant, having frontage to Steam-street of about 107 feet, which is a common and much used thoroughfare, on which land is erected a Steam Flour Mill of six horse, high pressure, with dressing machine, and other appurtenances; there is also a cottage on this land;—unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 3rd January, 1846. 536

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